



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

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Correspondence of Farmers' Home Journal.  
**ALONG THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**

**Hints to Farmers—Ignorance and Education.**

A few days ago your correspondent took a trip to the Kentucky Hills as far as Eubanks and Pulaski stations, the former sixty-six miles and the latter seventy-one miles south of Lexington. When leaving this city, your correspondent had the good fortune of meeting one of Lexington's fairest and most talented young ladies, who was going on a visit to the scenes of her childhood, to that pretty and well known seat of education, Danville. You have doubtless experienced the difference between traveling alone and in good company, and especially in having the pleasure of listening to the observations and well grounded criticisms of a sensible and educated lady. Under such favorable circumstances, time flies with fleetest wings, leaving imprints of pleasure and profit for time to come.

I can not withhold from you a criticism of my fair companion, for the benefit of farmers. Observing the uncultivated and particularly shabby appearance of farmers' homes, she said: "Railroads expose to view that negligence on the part of our farmers that seclusion and the want of roads have concealed for generations. In the loneliness of their seclusion they have been allowing their homes to go to wreck for the want of timely repairs. In fact, some seem to have no care for their homes, nor thought for the future; their sole aim seems to be to derive as much as possible out of their lands at present, with the least labor. In Europe it is different; the farmers there continually add improvement after improvement. They fertilize their lands; plant out tree after tree, and thus add beauty and value to their farms for generations to come. But then labor with them is better and cheaper than it is with us, and that may have something to do with our sad neglect of our country homes. But I do think the Kentucky Legislature ought to pass a law that would compel farmers to plant out a young tree for every one cut down; or a law similar to that in the State of Wisconsin—as it is an accepted fact, that has been proved by scientific observations and experience, that the fewer trees we have in any wide district of country, the less rain and greater drought."

I suggested that planting trees would be of great benefit, not only for the reasons well given, but for their prospective value as a commodity. It is a fact that even now the farmers in the "Bluegrass Region" have to buy posts for fences, which is no small item in the cost of a farm; and this expense could all be saved by planting out a few trees annually, along the fences or waste places of the farm. Would it not have a better effect for the State to pay a certain price for every tree planted out in certain localities for a limited space of time—the State retaining the right to rescind the order at will? A compulsory law, without compensation, would cost the State more to enforce it than would be the cost of double the number of trees planted at the State's expense.

She acquiesced in the opinion. As we passed over the High Bridge, the beauty and grandeur of the scenery seemed even more romantic than in midsummer, many of the craggy nooks being made bare to view.

There are few places of any note between Lexington and Somerset, except Nicholasville and Danville. The little village of Burgin appears to be fresh

and enterprising; several new buildings are being built there.

"Danville!" the brakeman called out, and in a few moments my interesting companion was "gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream."

We next passed Danville Junction, and after that we got into the "settlements," as I heard an old lady remark; and they are settlements indeed—the further you go the more settled you feel.

We pass Hustonville, McKinney's, South Fork, King's Mountain and Eubanks stations. All these stations are shipping points for the surrounding

territory, with three beds in it, one for the family, the others for company. The people are perfectly indifferent as to a coal famine, for they have very large fireplaces, plenty of wood, and the best of apple brandy, which they all seem to enjoy, both men and women, young and old.

The people seem perfectly happy and contented, and, with no thought of "dull care," they dwell in blissful ignorance, knowing nothing of the outside world. The land is poor and unfruitful, and, notwithstanding all the glorious scenes and mountain views in the midst of which their homes are situ-

**TRIMBLE COUNTY NEWS.**

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

A large acreage of wheat will be sown; that which was sown early has been injured very much by the dry weather. The fly has been a great annoyance in some places. Rust, something unusual in the fall, has appeared in some crops. Tobacco will be fully half an average crop; a good deal of tobacco has been injured by cutting too soon and house burning. The corn crop will be short. Hogs are scarce; 3c to 3½c is the price for fat hogs.

Mr. John H. Gossom, of Milton,

what dilapidated in appearance, drove on it in an old wagon behind a handsome colt. As he whirled around the track Mr. Galway kept his eyes riveted upon the colt for some time. The colt's splendid gait, beautiful style of acting and speed interested Mr. Galway so much that when the stranger drove up to him he hailed him to stop, and made inquiries about the colt. The farmer gave him pedigree, and said that he was the "boss" in those parts. Mr. Galway asked if he was for sale, and the farmer replied that he was if the price was obtained. Mr. Galway then requested that he be "sent" around the track twice more. With this the stranger seemed only too happy to comply.

As the colt glided swiftly around again, Mr. Galway held his watch on him, and the result satisfied him that he was a remarkable colt, and he determined to buy him if possible. When the stranger pulled up again he questioned Mr. Galway as to how he liked the colt's movements. Mr. Galway answered that he liked them very well, and then asked the farmer what his price was for the trotter. The farmer said that if he could not get \$600 for him he would keep him. "The horse is mine," quickly responded Mr. Galway, and he then and there bought and paid for him, both parties being pleased with the bargain.

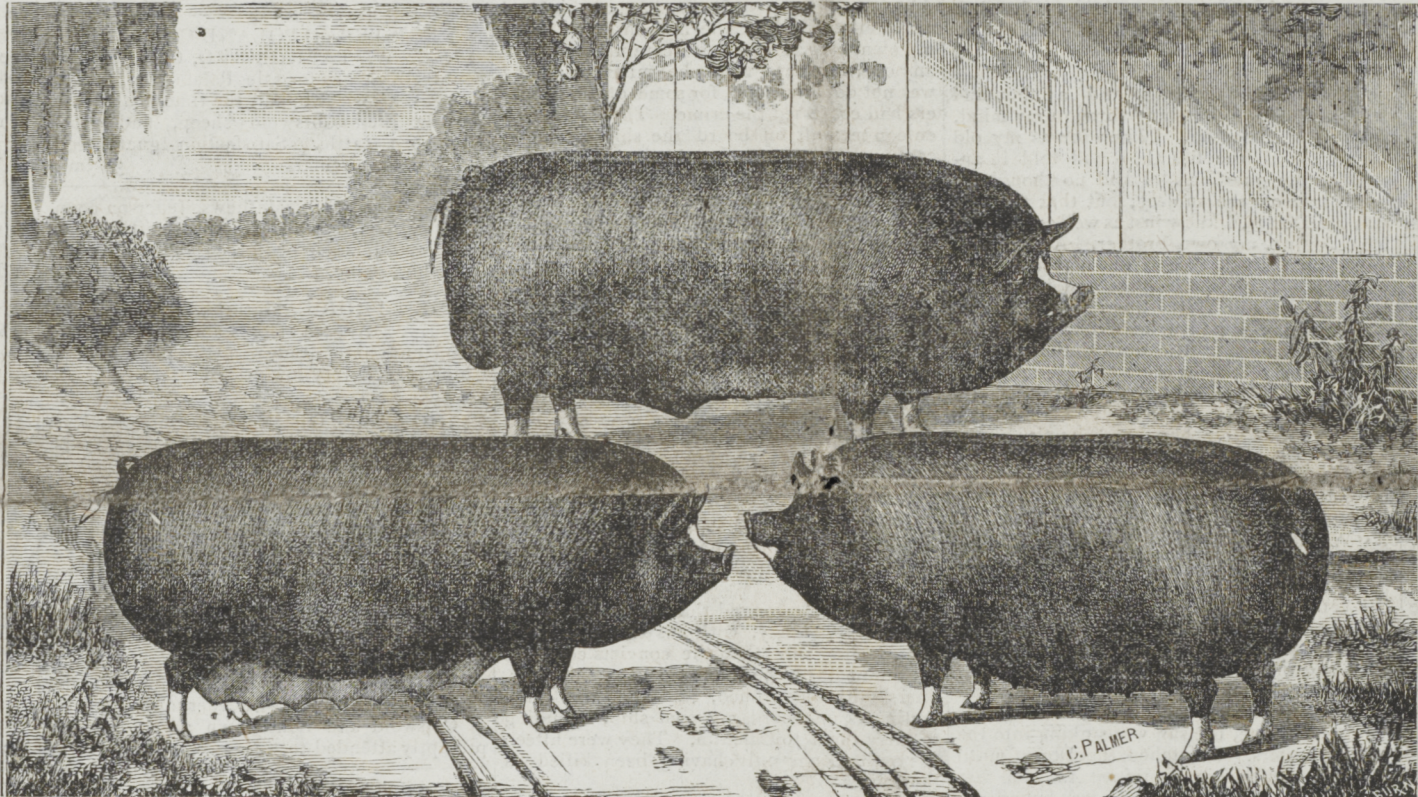
Mr. Galway put the horse in the hands of his trainer, and the following season entered him in the trotting circuit of that year. He trotted in every race at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Poughkeepsie, and in the East, and won every time against good fields of trotters. At Poughkeepsie he won in three straight heats, and was never headed, trotting the three heats without a skip or a break. His winnings that season footed up, it is said, \$20,000.

Mr. Galway then sold St. Julian to Orin Hickox, a gentleman in California, for \$20,000, and the horse was soon thereafter on his way to the Golden State, where he has since remained, and accomplished a feat unparalleled in public trotting. St. Julian's best time in the circuit race was, I believe, 2:19. William Sargent, of Goshen, his trainer, drove him in those races. Just before St. Julian was sold to Mr. Hickox, Sargent drove him a mile over the Hartford track in 2:16. A few weeks ago he won a trot in California in 2:17.

St. Julian is by Volunteer, and is a half brother to the famous Gloster, who died in California.

**CORN IN IOWA.**—A gentleman of Cleveland has just returned from an extensive trip through Iowa, and he reports the State to be a vast cornfield, corn standing eight to fourteen feet high and bearing heavy ears in proportion. The Iowa Register of last week says that corn will be cheaper in Iowa this fall than in any other place on the globe. It now sells at from eighteen to twenty cents at the depots, and ten to fifteen cents in places distant from the railroads. It is reported to be ripe, sound and sweet, and there will be from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, not one-sixth of which can be shipped out of the State. Cattle feeders out of the State are invited to bring their herds to feed through the winter.—Iowa Farmer.

THE talk among the farmers who have hogs to sell, on yesterday, in our city, was \$3.50 as the lowest they would take. Some expect to get \$4 before the season closes. They say the hogs are not in the country to meet the usual demand of the packers and the home trade.—Danville Advocate.



"BLACK ROSE."

"SAMBO XVII."

"CLEOPATRA DUCHESS."

Berkshire Hogs belonging to W. Shelby Wilson's Lawndale Herd, Shelbyville, Ky.

country, and at each station there may be seen piles of staves, lumber and shingles. At South Fork they seem to be particularly engaged in doing a staving business, judging from the enormous piles of staves on hand.

Arriving at Eubanks station, I left the train. The point I wanted to reach was said to be seven miles distant, in Casey county. After trying to hire a horse for the trip, and meeting with no success, I was so sad that I began to feel like exclaiming, in the language of Richard III.:

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"

I walked down the railroad about half a mile on my journey, and here, fortunately, I met Mr. Eubanks, who kindly furnished me with his own horse. I had much cause to be thankful before reaching my destination, as I am led to believe if the ground or road I passed over was drawn straight out, it would measure about twice seven miles; but to those who love mountain scenery, the wildwood scenery of nature unadorned, the hills, the valleys, the merry song of the mountain boy, the little log cabins, the hum of the primitive spinning wheel, the stroke of the weaver's shuttle, the song of birds, the clear streams, the invigorating water of crystal springs, the pure mountain air, and all the thousand and one charms of nature, which are too grand for language to describe—for those who appreciate these natural beauties, the trip was not too long or even tiresome.

Arriving at my destination about sunset, I found the settlement located in a beautiful dell without a name, and to consist of a saw mill and about three log cabins. At one of these I was domiciled for the night. The cabin had two rooms. One of them was the kitchen, about ten feet square; the other the family room, about eighteen

feet square, with three beds in it, one for the family, the others for company. The people are perfectly indifferent as to a coal famine, for they have very large fireplaces, plenty of wood, and the best of apple brandy, which they all seem to enjoy, both men and women, young and old.

Let the people protect their own property and improve it for their own aggrandizement. The State can not do more than improve the rivers so that those natural highways can be navigated, and also encourage the building of roads, so that people now living in secluded places in the midst of vast, undeveloped wealth, may obtain better access to market, and more frequent intercourse with the civilized world. With these improvements made, the people will likewise improve in every way.—Ed. F. H. J.

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AN Eastern contemporary says: The beet-sugar question in Maine is now approaching a point when we shall probably know whether it can be manufactured and furnished at a price to compete with the imported article. We all know that sugar can readily be made from beets, sorghum, cane, etc., but we have not yet seen that it can be made with sufficient profit from beets and sorghum to bring it into the catalogue of national industries.

CLUB rate for the Weekly Courier-Journal and the FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL is only \$2.75 for one year.

ated. I would prefer for my own dwelling place a more civilized region. Lexington, Ky., Nov. 8. W. W.

QUERY: If the State undertakes to replace all the trees that are being cut down for staves and lumber along the line of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, by planting for each big tree cut down a young tree, as suggested by our correspondent, how much will it cost a year? And then on whose land shall the young trees be planted, and who will be responsible for their care and protection until large enough to take care of themselves?

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ST. JULIAN, CALIFORNIA'S FAMOUS TROTTER.

The wonderful performance of the trotter St. Julian, on the Oakland track in California, in the presence of Gen. Grant, who cheered lustily after the horse had made a mile in 2:12¾, the fastest time on record, recalls to mind the story of St. Julian's purchase by Mr. Galway, who first put him on the turf.

Mr. Galway was then the owner of the half-mile trotting track at Goshen, this county. The track was kept in good condition, and when it was not used for races, scores of village horsemen and farmers, who believed they had colts that were destined to be the future kings or queens of the turf, daily visited it to take a spin and show the mettle of their colts. None took more interest in these impromptu scrub races than the owner of the track.

One fine day, when the track was in good condition, an aged farmer, some-



## THE HOUSEHOLD.

## ONE BY ONE.

One by one earth's wrongs are smitten,  
One by one its errors fall;  
One by one are carved and written  
Truth's great triumphs over all.  
One by one the dreary places  
Glow with green and gush with light;  
One by one God's finger traces  
Moons and stars upon the night.  
One by one are rent and riven  
All the links of hell's hot gyves;  
One by one the chords of Heaven  
Gently, strongly clasp our lives.  
One by one earth's bitter weanings  
Leave us nearer to the skies;  
One by one life's higher meanings  
Break like sunlight on our eyes.  
O the weary months of sorrow!  
O the long and solemn years!  
O the yearning for the morrow  
That should give him joy for tears,  
O the nestling heart's great anguish!  
O the wasting of the frame—  
And the love that could not languish,  
And the spirit stung with flame!  
Let it pass; the blessed throbbing  
Of the purple heart of morn  
Draw its pulses from the sobbing  
Midnight, setting in her scorn;  
And the calm soul's higher thirsting,  
And the light that never eases,  
These are but the upward bursting  
Of the seeds of sacrifice.  
Therefore—though the iron shackle  
Clasp and clench the writhing spheres;  
Though the red fires flame and crackle  
Through the ghastly shuddering years;  
Though the green earth weep unshriven,  
And thick and mildew beat the sun,  
Still shall all, save man and heaven,  
Pass and perish one by one.

—Richard Realf.

## THE RUNAWAY SHIP.

I had command of the old Evershot, a good ship, and one which put money into the hands of her owners. She was built for the India trade, and, with the exception of one voyage to Smyrna, she had stuck to the purpose for which she was put together. On the present occasion I was bound for India, and my cargo was made up of a curious variety. I had for passengers an old gentleman, whose head was white, and his form bent with years, and his three sons, the youngest of whom was about thirty-five, and the eldest not far from fifty years. Then there were several women and some half-dozen children.

We had doubled the Southern capes of Africa, and were just poking our nose into the Indian ocean, when a circumstance happened which was destined to try our nerves somewhat. One afternoon one of the men in the foretop reported a sail very near ahead, in the line of our course.

"Some homeward bound Indiaman, probably," remarked Mr. Lee, my mate.

I nodded assent, and then went to the cabin and told my passengers that if they had any letters to send home they had better have them ready, for perhaps we were about to meet a ship bound for old England. They went to work upon my suggestion at once, and in the course of half an hour we had a letter bag neatly sewed up and directed.

The wind was now a little south of east, so that we stood upon our course northeast with freedom, and the coming ship was heading very nearly upon us, though as we came nearer she kept away a little further to the westward.

"Is it an English ship?" asked my white-haired old passenger.

"I think it is," was my reply; and just as I spoke my mate came down from the foretop, where he had been with the glass. I noticed that his face looked troubled, and also that he kept back some remark which he was on the point of dropping, at the same time regarding the old passenger with a look that seemed to indicate that he was in the way. I took the hint, and carelessly walked forward. Mr. Becket, the mate in question, followed me. At the gangway I stopped.

"What is it?" I asked.

"Why, sir, that ship is the old Dorset," said he.

"The Dorset?" I replied. "Impossible!"

"But I am sure," persisted Becket.

"There's not another ship in England with such a figure-head. Those two girls are not to be mistaken."

"But are you sure she has that figure-head?"

"Certainly. You'll be able to see it from here in a few moments."

"But," said I, "the Dorset has not yet had time to reach Sidney, let alone getting back as far as this."

"Of course," answered Becket, with a keen glance about him. "But don't you think a ship could run away without doing the errand she had in hand?"

"Eh!" That's all I uttered at the moment, for a strange thought was beginning to work its way to my mind.

"You remember what sort of a cargo the Dorset had, don't you?" my mate remarked.

Of course I remember, for I met the captain of the Dorset the day before she sailed, and had a quiet dinner with him at Cowley's. He was an old friend of mine, and named Bumstead—Harry Bumstead—and as good a sailor as ever trod a deck at sea. Now the facts, as they came crowding rather unpleasantly upon my mind, were these: The Dorset sailed just two weeks before I did, and took twenty-three convicts who had been sentenced to transportation. These, of course, he was to drop at Sidney, or Port Jackson, and as he had part of a cargo for that place, he was to go there first. So that I knew the Dorset had no business to be running away from the Indian Ocean now.

"What do you think about it?" asked Becket, who had been watching me.

"Let me take the glass," said I, without seeming to notice this question.

He handed me the glass, and I at once leaped upon the horseblock, and set the focus. The coming ship was now so near that the hull was nearly all up, and my first look was upon the figure-head. There could be no mistake now. I could distinctly see the two female forms clasping each other by the hands, that I knew to be the adorning figure of the Dorset's cut-water.

"Mr. Becket," I said, after I had satisfied myself upon this point, "that is the Dorset, and no mistake."

"Yes, but what do you make of it?"

"What do you make of it?" I asked.

He pondered a few moments, and then said: "I think the convicts have taken the ship."

"So do I," was my rejoinder.

As I thus spoke I walked aft to where my first mate stood by the wheel, and drawing him one side, I told him my fears. He leaped upon the rail and gazed upon our neighbor,

and when he reached the deck again he was of my opinion.

"It must be so," he said. "What shall we do?"

That was the question. What shall we do? The ship had now come to within half a mile, and all doubts respecting her identity were at an end. I now knew that she was the Dorset, and, of course, felt confident that the convicts must, by some means, have gained possession.

"She didn't have the best crew that ever was," remarked Lee, nervously. "I knew some of her men, and they were as precious a set of scamps as ever breathed."

This made the matter worse still. Of my whole crew I could muster but thirty men, counting the three able passengers, having set five men on shore at St. Helena sick with fever, and being unable at the time to make their places good. On board the Dorset there would be the three-and-twenty convicts, and, in all probability, a good part of the crew—perhaps forty men in all. What shall we do? To let the ship pass on under such circumstances seemed hardly the thing for an Englishman, and to engage with such a renegade crew was sheer madness. I asked my officers what they thought; and they thought just as I did. I explained the matter to my three passengers, and they offered to help me if they could be assured they would be of any use.

But during all this time the ship in question had been nearing us, we having steered so as to speak with her, and now she was not more than two cables' length distant upon our lee bow.

"Ship ahoy!" I shouted, through my trumpet.

"Hullo!" came from the other ship.

"What ship is that?"

"The Ben Franklin," answered the same voice, the owner of which wore a Scotch cap and red shirt.

"Where are you bound?"

"To New York."

"Belong there?"

"Yes."

At this moment she had ranged ahead far enough so that I could see she had the American flag at her peak, which had been before hidden by her canvas. There were certainly forty men leaning over the rail, and I knew at once that we could not easily overcome them. At that moment, had my ship been near enough, I could have jumped on board and engaged with those men single handed. What had become of poor Harry Bumstead, thought I, and the few men who might have remained faithful to him?

While these thoughts and a thousand others were wildly rushing through my mind, the Dorset passed on. I knew it was my old friend, for all the lies they had told in answer to my questions. I had no thought of conjecture on the subject; but that the ship was the Dorset, I knew just as well as I should have known my own brother. As the ship passed on I saw a face at one of the quarter windows. I seized the glass and leveled it. It was the face of Harry Bumstead, as sure as fate! And he waved a handkerchief toward me with the most frantic gesticulations.

The sense of pain was just sinking into my whole soul, when an idea flashed across my mind that caused me to fairly leap from my feet. All was now hope and bustle in my brain, and as soon as possible I got my wits into working order.

"Put the ship upon her course again," I ordered.

"We can do nothing?" said Becket, interrogatively.

"Wait," said I in return. "It isn't too late yet."

"But—"

"Stop. Wait until I have shaped out a plan, and then you shall know it."

It was now quite late, for, just as poor Harry Bumstead waved his handkerchief at me the last time, the sun was sinking into the western waters. I watched the Dorset until distance and gloom combined to hide her from me, and I knew that she was bound for the Atlantic. I saw her take in her lofty sails in preparation for the night, and I felt my hopes increase. The last I could see she was steering southwest.

As soon as it was dark I had the helm up, and ordered the ship to be worn around upon the other track, and as soon as this was done I set the course due south, and crowded on all sail. The officers and men gathered round me, and wished to know what all this meant.

"It means," answered I, "that I will have those villains in irons again, if I can."

"But how?" came from a dozen.

"I'll tell you. Our ship is by all odds the best sailer, with every sail set; but now that the Dorset has only top-gallant sails over double reefed top-sails, we can shoot ahead fast. By midnight I calculate to be further south than she will be, so I'll keep on this course until I'm sure, and then I'll run to the westward and lie in waiting for her. I can tell you better when the time comes. But I'm not afraid, for I won't run into danger."

The breeze held fair, and we carried our royals and studding-sails below and aloft. At midnight I knew we must be considerably further south than the Dorset; but, instead of running directly west, I changed the course to west-south-west, knowing that thus we should come upon the other's track soon enough. At 3 o'clock I made a careful reckoning of the point the Dorset must strike if she kept her course southwest, and I felt sure we were just where we should be.

My first move was to heave to and take in sail; and then I sent the top-gallant masts on deck and housed the topmasts. Next, I had all our arms brought upon deck, and I found we had more than enough for a brace of pistols and a cutlass to each man. After this I had the pumps rigged, and hardly had this been accomplished before the lookout reported a sail. I hastened forward, and could plainly see the outlines of the top-hammer of a heavy ship looming up darkly against the sky. I had the lanterns hoisted, and then set the men at work at the pumps. Ere long the ship came near enough to hail. She put down her helm and laid her course to run under our stern.

"Ship ahoy!" came from the Dorset—for I could make out the drapery of the figure-head.

I made my mate answer to my suggestion, for fear the villains should recognize my voice.

"Hullo! send a boat on board!" yelled Lee, just as the Dorset passed under our stern.

"We've sprung a leak, and our ship is sinking."

"What have you got on board?"

"Furniture and provisions, and forty thousand dollars in money."

The Dorset hove to and lowered a boat, which was soon alongside, full of men. The villains quickly began to come over the side.

"Haven't settled much yet," one of them remarked, as he noticed how we stood.

"We've kept the pumps going well," I said.

"Where's your gold? Let's have that first."

"This way," said I, moving to the poop.

When half way there I motioned for the men to stop pumping.

"Down!" I uttered, and as I spoke I gave the man nearest me a blow with my cutlass across the head that knocked him down.

Only fifteen of the men had come from the other ship, and as my crew were prepared, these fifteen were down and gagged almost before they could realize that anything was out of the way. They were unprepared, and nearly all of them were unarmed.

"Ship ahoy!" I cried, through my trumpet, speaking as grimly as possible, to imitate the voice of the fellow I had knocked down.

"Hullo!" came in reply.

"Send another boat. We can't bring half."

Send quickly, for the old thing is sinking."

The Dorset soon lowered one of her quarter-boats, and came alongside with ten men in it.

They came hurrying over the side, and as soon as they were all on the gangway we fell upon them—not wildly, but with regular system—and in a short time they were secure.

My course was now simple. I first saw every man so firmly bound that he could not move, and then I called twenty-four men into the two boats, still alongside, leaving only six men on board of my ship. We pulled for the Dorset as smartly as possible. When we came to her gangway I saw several heads peeping over the rail, but we had taken the precaution to put on the Scotch caps of the convicts and they had no suspicions. Becket was the first on her deck, and I followed next.

"Got the money?" asked a coarse fellow.

"Most of it is in the boats now," I replied.

"Rig a whip, and we'll have it aboard."

The villain had not noticed my weapons. I recognized in him at once the boatswain of the ship, a man who had been hired at Liverpool, and whose character was not among the best. As he turned to order the whip rigged, I saw that my men were all on board, and drawing my weapon, I sprang upon him and cut him down. At the first onset on board my own ship, I had been careful not to kill any one, for fear I might be mistaken; but I was not doubtful now, for some of the prisoners had confessed the crime. There were seventeen men all on board the ship for me to capture, and we captured them without losing one of our own men, and only killing four of them. As soon as our prisoners were safe, I made my way to the cabin, and in one of the quarter galleries I found Capt. Bumstead.

In the hold of the Dorset we found fifteen of the crew in irons. Bumstead explained to me, in a few words, what had happened. Only five days before, the boatswain, who had shown much insubordination during the voyage, headed nineteen of the crew who had joined him, and, having set the convicts free, they fell upon the rest of the crew at night, and made an easy victory. The first and second mates they had killed, and the boatswain would have killed all hands, but the rest of the mutineers refused to have it done. So it had been arranged that the captain and his friends should be confined, and set on shore on the first out of the way island they could find.

It was soon arranged that Bumstead should proceed to Sidney, with his fifteen faithful men, feeling sure that the convicts could be so confined as to be safe. So I saw his prisoners faithfully ironed, and then took the mutineers on board my own ship, intending to carry them to Calcutta. They were fifteen in number, four only having been killed in the conflict.

That night the Dorset tacked and stood away for Australia, while we kept on up the ocean. We arrived safely at Calcutta, and before I left Capt. Bumstead arrived, and the mutineers soon after paid for their crime with their lives.

## JOINED THE MURPHYS.

A laughable incident has just occurred, which aptly illustrates the terrors of intemperance. A farmer threw into his yard a quantity of rice which had unfortunately been soaked in whisky. Chickens and geese and hens hastened to partake of the unusual repast. One old turkey especially seemed to relish the meal, and actually gorged himself.

The next day the entire population of the henry were in a beastly state of intoxication. The geese quacked and the hens cackled as though they were in a frenzy of delight, but the turkey, the patriarch of the barnyard, was apparently stiff and dead. The farmer plucked the bird of every feather, and laid him on the snow.

Judge of his surprise when, a few hours afterward, he visited the henry and saw that identical turkey on the roost, shivering with cold, and so hoarse that he could hardly make a sound. He had not died at all, but had fallen into that comatose state which some men will recognize as a part of their experience. The farmer immediately carried the bird to the kitchen fire, and after his feathers reappeared he very appropriately tied a blue ribbon around his neck.—Poultry World.

A widow asked Dr. Pillbox if sea-bathing would not be a very good thing for her.

"Why, yes, madam, if a widow won't keep without being salted."

EVEN if we are not smart, we know what to do when troubled with a cough or cold. No doctor bills for us. We take twenty-five cents, go to the nearest drug store, and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One dose relieves us, and one bottle cures us entirely. It is pleasant to the taste.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

## THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock. Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



CLARK PETTIT,  
Centreton Stock Farm,  
near Salem,  
NEW JERSEY.

Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above.



SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.—My stock in 1878 took nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-stake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported this fall. Address WILL A. GAINES, nov14-1yr Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky.

LAWNSDALE BERKSHIRES.—I have now, and am breeding from the following popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and Sniper. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince," "Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit the times. Reduced rates by express. Send for catalogue and price list. W. SHELBY WILSON, jan10-1yr Shelbyville, Ky.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS S. W. TALLAFERRO, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky., has for sale Poland-China hogs, all ages, at prices to suit the times; also fashionably bred Cotswold sheep, and grade Shorthorn cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address for circulars. 38-3m

A. G. HERR, St. Mathews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine. jun20-1yr

POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure blood and high grades. Also pure Poland-China pigs at very low prices. mar27-1yr

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times. aug 1.

J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS, Hutchinson Station, Bourbon County, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep. apr1-1yr

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to. Sept 1-1yr

Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—Importer and Breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Post-office address, Shelbyville, Ky. dec 1-1yr

JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, Third-street road). Breeder of Shorthorn and registered Jersey cattle of fine pedigree. jan3-1yr

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. July 1.

A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Kentucky, breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered. apr1-1yr

ELMHURST Flock of Cotswolds. Imported, and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, R. C. ESTILL, dec13-1yr P. O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

REV. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited. 25julv1yr

J. M. HACKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Jan 1-1yr

F. A. BYARS, Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky. Breeder of and dealer in pure Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains. Correspondence and orders solicited. sept 1-1yr

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. febr-1yr

J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale. jun29-1yr



W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah. jan27-1yr

SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, New York. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Holstein Cattle. Also breeders of the most approved strains of Hambletonian Horses. Send for a Catalogue. 36-1 yr.

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. jun6-1yr

JERSEY CATTLE.—A few extra fine two year old heifers, and one beautiful heifer calf; two choice bulls. All registered or entitled to registry in A. J. C. C. H. R. 46-1yr S. M. NEEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

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THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep. jun6-1yr

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters a specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the best families of running and trotting blood, always on hand and for sale. Horses trained at reasonable rates. july1-1yr

WALTER HANDY, Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited. Young bulls supplied to shippers South and West. 17-1yr

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine. nov 1-1yr

E. L. SHOUSE, Fisherville, Kentucky. Breeder of fine Cotswold Sheep. Stock delivered at depots. Orders solicited. 7-1yr

W. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. oct1-1yr

ASA COOMBS, Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep. Particulars sent on application. Jan 1-1yr

N. MCCONATHY, importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington, Ky. apr28-1yr

CLOVERLAND HERD, Lexington, Ky. W. T. HEARNE, Breeder of Pure Shorthorns, chiefly Bates' Blood. Also Grower of Choice Seed Wheat. Jan 1-1yr

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Nashville, Tenn., breeder of Pure Angora Goats. Address, care Berry, Demoville & Co. mar22-1yr

## AUCTIONEERS.

CAPT. PHIL KIDD, Lexington, Ky., Live Stock Auctioneer. Particular attention given to public sales of Shorthorn Cattle, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

R. E. EDMONSON, Winchester, Clark county, Ky., attends the courts in the Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock and personal property solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT. NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879. O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.

Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Amboy railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY. NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—Every One His Own Painter—mailed free. Address Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South street, New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

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## HORTICULTURAL.

## THE KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the executive committee, the following programme was chosen for the annual meeting to be held in Shelbyville, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 13, 14, and 15, 1880:

President's Address—Thos. S. Kennedy, Fair Grounds, Ky.

Horticulture—Prof. H. B. Todd, Eminence, Ky.

Varieties of Grapes—Col. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.

Horticultural and Tree Frauds: the Importance of Buying of Responsible Parties—J. S. Beatty, Simpsonville, Ky.

Importance of a Better Knowledge of Varieties—H. F. Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky.

Peaches: Varieties and Culture—W. J. Lee, Pitts Point, Ky.

Apples: Varieties and Culture—M. S. Coombs, Shepherdsville, Ky.

Strawberries: Varieties and Culture—J. Decker, Fern Creek, Ky.

Pears: Varieties and Culture—S. L. Gaar, Anchorage, Ky.

Raspberries and Blackberries: Varieties and Culture—J. Fawcett, Edwinstown, Ind.

Diseases of Pear Trees—Dr. H. Chenoweth, St. Matthew's, Ky.

Necessity of Competent Judges at Fairs—T. J. Key, Louisville, Ky.

Training and Culture of Vineyards—J. S. Younglove, Bowling Green, Ky.

Causes of Failure in Orchards—Hon. Z. F. Smith, Eminence, Ky.

Birds of Kentucky: Friendly and Unfriendly—W. A. Richardson, Louisville.

Wine Making—C. S. Jackson, Danville.

What Improvement can be Made in Growing Vegetables for Market—C. S. Snead, Louisville.

Best Vegetables for the Family, and Their Culture—Dr. S. S. Craik, Louisville, Ky.

Floriculture—Mrs. W. A. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.

Best Bedding Plants—Chas. Neuner, Louisville, Ky.

A committee from each county in the State was appointed to report on the fruit crop of 1879, and their best varieties, and to organize local societies.

The following committee was appointed to secure aid from the Legislature for the society: Hon. Z. F. Smith, Eminence; S. L. Gaar, Anchorage; Hon. C. E. Bowman, Frankfort; Dr. R. J. Spurr, Lexington.

J. S. Beatty and W. Shelby Wilson were appointed a committee of arrangements, with power to add as many others as necessary.

The following list of apples, formerly recommended by the society, was ordered to be revised:

American Summer Pearmain, Autumn Bough, Ben Davis, Benoni, Carolina Red June, Chenango Strawberry, Early Harvest, Early Joe, Fall Pippin, Fall Queen, Small Romanite, Golden Sweet, Gravenstein, Hewes' Virginia Crab, Jonathan, Lansingburg, Late Strawberry, Limber Twig, Maiden Blush, Milam, Mary Womac, Moore's Sweet, Porter, Rambo, Rawles' Genet, Red Astrachan, Rome Beauty, Roxbury Russet, Smith's Cider, Summer King, White Juneating, Lady Finger, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Wine Sap.

For Southern Kentucky—Green Cheese, Hall, Holly, Mangum, Maxey, Munson's Sweet, Porter, Red Crab, Shockley.

For Special Localities—Newtown Pippin, Nickajack, Pryor's Red.

## DWARF PEARS.

Once on a time there was a craze on dwarf pears. Millions were raised, and all were sold. Now when a person has anything to sell it is simply natural that he should see all the good points in the article he has to sell, and that he should feel he has to sell just exactly what every one wants to buy. There are many who want to make money out of fruit culture, as well as many who simply want to enjoy a fruit garden and eat of the fruits thereof; and so it was only to be expected that when a seller had a pear tree that would bear in a few years from planting, would admit of 400 trees to the acre, and bear "so many bushels to a tree, so many trees to the acre, so many dollars for a bushel, such immense profits from so many bushels," so many should rush to their culture.

Then again it was natural that those who read and believed in all this, and planted accordingly, should pronounce dwarf pears a humbug, when they found so little for their pains. But, after all, the failure is not so much because the pear is dwarf, but because the proper knowledge was wanting wherewith to treat them. We know of many cases where dwarf pear culture is a great success, but it is usual in these cases to hear the remark that

they are new standards; that the pear has thrown out its own roots, and outgrown those of the quince. But this is no real objection. They never grow as large as an original standard would do, and they have given the owners all the advantages of dwarfs while they remain in that condition.

There are some who can make the dwarf pears profitable even as a fruit crop, but few will be able to do this who are not well skilled in practical details. For these, dwarf pears will be still attractive. As to what constitutes skill in dwarf pear culture, it is needless to state here. The readers of the *Gardener's Monthly* know that an immense amount of failure has come from defective teaching.

Fruit culture is not the complicated and costly study some would make it. It takes knowledge and skill to find out how simple and easy a thing fruit culture is. In the pear especially is this true. It is on the whole one of the most satisfactory of fruits to handle in the American climate, not equal to the apple or grape as a commercial venture perhaps, but as an adjunct to the amateur's garden. Much injury has been done to fruit culture by the expressed dread some cultivators have of a "too rank growth," and a consequent advice not to manure.

A fruit tree never suffers from too much manure, if the roots are healthy. If a tree seems to suffer after a heavy manuring, it is only that it was in a bad way before this. Of course, if one were to employ a cesspool, a cart load of fresh lime, or some other inordinate mass of food under a tree, it would suffer; but its meaning is that no amount of manure that would be found of benefit to any regular garden will be otherwise than beneficial to a fruit tree, if the roots be healthy. — *Gardener's Monthly*.

## WHITE WASHING TREES.

F. B., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I see you recommend white-washing the stems of fruit trees. I was about to order mine done so, when I happened to read in a standard work on horticulture that it would kill the trees, and there was a long article to show that the trees so treated must of a certainty die, because the white-wash stopped up the pores of the bark through which the trees breathe. I have sufficient confidence in the teachings of the *Gardener's Monthly* to have my trees washed this winter, but I can not help calling your attention to the different teachings of science and practice."

There is no difference between science and practice, but the teacher of science referred to did not happen to know exactly what he was writing about, and this is a very common misfortune. Trees do "breathe," if absorbing the gases of the atmosphere through their dermal tissue can be called "breathing," but this is only when such tissue is young. If we were to cover leaves and the young branches with whitewash, it is likely the trees would suffer.

But old branches make a different condition. The tree itself throws old bark off as soon as it can. There is no "breathing" through this old bark, and you may safely help the tree to get rid of it. The work you refer to must be very old. Such statements were frequently met with before the *Gardener's Monthly* came into existence, and amongst the first sneers at our magazine came some because we showed that the old "Dutch" practice of white-washing trees was not to be classed with planting under the "signs" of the moon. No good cultivator objects to white-washing the trunks and main branches of trees in these days. — *Gardener's Monthly*.

## MIGRATORY APIARY.

Mr. C. O. Perrine, the beekeeper who tried and failed with the floating apiary on the Mississippi river, thinks his failure due to the water, having lost his bees from cold winds coming up while they were across the river in their endeavor to get home. He still holds to the idea of a migratory apiary, and believes that by following the flowering season, from the South to the North in spring, and *vice versa* in the fall, with a large number of colonies, he will make it successful. He proposes to move them on the cars now to avoid contiguity with the river or other large body of water.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.—Track-laying has been resumed on the Southern Pacific eastward from Casa Grande, Arizona, the present terminus. It is intended to reach Shakspeare, New Mexico, by March 1, 1880, and Mesilla, on the Rio Grande, 346 miles east of the present terminus, by the end of 1880. Mesilla is about forty miles north of El Paso.

A KENTUCKY paper claims that a woman in Graves county, of that State, has given birth to five children in thirteen months. The husband is "as well as could be expected."

## STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, }  
BRODHEAD, KY., Nov. 7, 1879. }  
Receipts and disbursements of the secretary's office for week ending Nov. 7, 1879:

RECEIPTS.	
Grange 346, September quarter, 1879.....	\$0 94
Grange 1,387, September quarter, 1879.....	55
Grange 22, March, June and Sept. qrs., 1879.....	5 88
Grange 684, June and September qrs., 1879.....	1 85
Grange 443, September quarter, 1879.....	1 99
Grange 262, Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1879.....	6 01
Total receipts.....	\$17 03

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Grange 22, paid delegate.....	\$5 88
Grange 346, paid stamps.....	94
Paid for stamps.....	1 50
Paid dues N. G., June quarter.....	34 90—43 22
Overpaid by Secretary.....	\$26 19

I would state, for the benefit of those making inquiries, that the State Grange is square upon the books of the National Grange, and we are entitled to representation therein, at its thirteenth annual session, to be held at Canandaigua, N. Y., commencing on the third Wednesday of this month (November 19); and the State Grange of Kentucky will be represented then by our Worthy Master W. G. Stone.

JAMES G. CARTER,  
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

## THE GROWTH OF MUSHROOMS.

Mr. J. A. Palmer, Jr., in a communication to the *Transcript*, Boston, has this to say about mushrooms:

A few years ago the banks of the lot opposite the Brunswick Hotel, in this city, were sodded and the land leveled to its present grade. As the pick of the workmen broke up the soil, a white substance ran through every piece. Starting with large branches, it divided and subdivided, like the veins on the back of the hand. The smell was very strong, quickly noticed on the opposite side of the way.

This substance was a white vein—for it had that appearance—was nothing but the hidden part of the *Coprinus camatus*, a mushroom freely eaten now, although twenty years ago thought to be poisonous. The common name of this substance is "spawn." Just as a cutting of the grapevine placed in conditions favorable to growth will shoot up, put forth branches, and bear fruit, so a part of this coprinus vine transplanted will continue to ramify and in time show the result in the form of mushrooms.

The whole earth beneath your feet, on a country walk, is alive with vegetation to a great depth. This vegetation is just as real, and the various vines—or, in other words, the thousand varieties of mushroom spawn—are just as distinct as the hop vine or the woodbine, the ivy and the virgins' bower that twine their tendrils above your head. Just where grew this year a peculiar kind of toadstool, there, next year, and so on for successive harvests, will you find the same plant. There is no more mystery about its appearance than in the growth of the chestnut on the tree that shades it.

Rapidity of growth is not near as general as it is thought to be. The common mushrooms and many others form for days just below the soil. A heavy dew or evening shower straightens the stem of the fungus and expands its top. It breaks the earth in the night, and the gatherer is able to find in the morning, the white buttons where he could see nothing the day before. So popular error has made mushroom growth proverbial for a superficiality which, by the fungi at least, is undeserved.

Further, the various varieties of toadstools succeed each other in rotation, just as the bloodroot and anemones of spring are followed by the roses of summer and the cardinal or gentian of fall. These are not theories that are here advanced; they are the results of several years' careful watching of the growth of this order of plants.

On the very spots where, in 1874, I gathered mushrooms, there, in 1879, I find the identical variety, so that the lover of fungus may have his regular harvest with all the certainty of the farmer who looks for the return of his wheat crop, or the results of his cranberry culture.

With just that degree of certainty, no more and no less; for, as certain years are favorable to the production of certain fruits, as the potato crop sometimes fails and the apple orchard is barren, so the mushroom spawn, usually producing abundantly its expected variety, may pass a year, or even, under difficulties, become extinct. The blight which may visit all life, animal or vegetable, does not fail to fall at times upon my humble friends.

THE Hessian fly is reported to be swarming in Central Michigan. About Homer, Ill., chinch bugs have appeared in myriads. There are grave fears being expressed as to next year's grain, if the winter should be favorable to insect life.

Avoid using those remedies containing opium, morphia, etc.; but when the baby is sick use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup—perfectly safe and always reliable. Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

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42-60t



# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1855—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

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ION B. NALL, Editor.

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An advertisement in these columns  
will also be read every week by **CASH**  
**BUYERS** of fine stock, farm implements,  
and family supplies, not only in Kentucky,  
but throughout the whole of the **SOUTH**  
**AND SOUTHWEST**, where the Farmers'  
HOME JOURNAL largely circulates.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1879.

## THE YEAR 1880.

We have aimed to make the FARM-  
ERS' HOME JOURNAL a reliable agricul-  
tural and horticultural paper, with such  
interesting reading matter as will make  
it welcomed in every family circle. Its  
live stock articles and breeders' adver-  
tisements render it a valuable reference  
in all the Southern States, the "Far  
West," and even in our own State, as  
we have the testimony of advertisers  
to that effect, voluntarily sent to us  
over and over again.

The improvements in the general  
make-up of the paper that we have ac-  
complished during the year past are  
appreciated by many of our readers,  
and we now thank them for their many  
expressions of good will and their kind  
wishes for our continued success.

We hope to do still better, and promise  
them that they will find that the  
FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL will continue  
to improve and be in every respect  
worthy of their patronage and good  
will.

Notwithstanding the large increase of  
our subscription lists, we wish to push  
on for still further additions thereto,  
and with that view we have offered  
very tempting inducements in our  
premium club lists for our friends to  
make extra exertions to obtain new sub-  
scribers for us.

There are, however, a very great many  
of our old subscribers who can use  
their influence in our behalf, by sug-  
gesting to their neighbors the advan-  
tages to be gained by a regular reading  
of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL; and  
while they may not be willing to take  
the trouble of getting up a club, they  
will find it an easy matter to get for us  
one, two or three subscribers, merely  
for the asking. If they appreciate our  
efforts to make an interesting paper for  
them, we hope they will encourage us  
by sending in many new subscribers,  
and by thus extending the wide circle  
of our readers, advance the cause of  
agricultural literature.

A STRIKE among the hands at the  
Chicago slaughter pens, last week, had  
a depressing effect on the price of fat  
hogs. The prices went from \$4 to \$3.60  
per cwt.

CLOVER HULLER BURNED.—On last  
Saturday Mr. Tom Jesse's clover  
huller took fire, while threshing a crop  
of seed in Shelby county, and was con-  
sumed, together with the crop of seed.

SHELBY COURT DAY.—Court day, last  
Monday, brought about 200 cattle to  
the square, half of which were sold.  
Best feeders, weighing 1,000 to 1,100  
lbs, brought 3c to 3½c. Common  
stock sold at 2c to 2½c. The demand  
was not good, and the prices realized  
are considered lower than prevailed a  
month ago. Mules sold at \$67 to \$90;

not much demand for them. No de-  
mand for plug horses, and good work  
stock sold at rather low prices. The  
crowd in town was large, but not a  
great deal of business was done. No  
sales of hogs were reported; the best  
offer being \$3.40.

COL. BOWMAN, Kentucky's commis-  
sioner of agriculture, met with a pain-  
ful accident a few days ago, in getting  
from a railway train at night. He fell  
down an embankment and severely  
sprained an ankle.

DISPATCHES announce the sudden  
death of Dr. W. A. Willson, an old  
citizen and farmer of Shelby county.  
He started home Monday evening, and  
when found was near his home and  
dead. It is supposed his horse became  
frightened and threw him off.

SEED CORN.—We saw some seed  
corn in Shelbyville, Monday, that was  
raised by Mr. J. B. Sleadd, one of our  
subscribers at Clay Village. It was  
large, very firm, and well matured.  
Mr. Sleadd has already had large or-  
ders for seed corn of this variety.

BURNED.—The house of Mr. Asa  
Coombs, near Southville, Ky., was  
burned last Saturday night. Mr.  
Coombs is known to many of our read-  
ers as a Cotswold sheep breeder, and,  
being a clever gentleman, he will have  
the sympathy of all who know him.

UNSEASONABLE.—A Trigg county  
subscriber writes to us, November 2:  
"For the benefit of your many readers,  
I have seen, once in seventy-four years,  
one sweet potato bloom, and, on the  
28th of October, a fine bunch of Ca-  
tawba grapes, not quite ripe, but in the  
red state."

A FINE FLOURING MILL.—The Peo-  
ple's mill, at the depot in Shelbyville,  
Ky., is a very complete one. The  
building was first erected for an eleva-  
tor, and was very strongly built. The  
bins hold 16,000 bushels of wheat, and  
are so made that grain from them can  
be run directly into the cars. Mr. J.  
W. Zaring built the elevator, and after-  
ward admitted Mr. J. D. Guthrie to a  
limited partnership, when the milling  
machinery was added. Everything  
seems to be of the most improved kind,  
from the engine to the bolting depart-  
ments. The mill is provided with the  
Smith middlings purifier, which in-  
sures the greatest profits. The capac-  
ity is sixty barrels of flour per day.

USING BLUESTONE ON WHEAT.—In  
conversation with a farmer who lives  
near Simpsonville, Ky., a few days ago,  
some ideas about the use of bluestone  
in wheat were advanced by him, which  
are worthy of attention. His plan is  
to dissolve 1 lb of bluestone in  
exactly five gallons of water; then he  
measures five bushels of seed wheat,  
which is spread on a floor, when the  
solution is sprinkled over the grain as it  
is turned about with a grain shovel.  
The wheat is then bulked, and by the  
next day it has absorbed the solution,  
but does not appear to be damp. It  
will remain, he says, in this condition  
for months without heating. In a day  
or two the smut spores will be destroy-  
ed, and the wheat ready to sow at any  
time thereafter. Our informant says  
he always treats his seed in this way,  
and has never had smut.

## ANOTHER CLUB.

Mr. J. M. Copeland, of Adairsville,  
Ky., sends another premium club, and  
chooses from our list a Berkshire pig  
from the famous herd of W. Shelby  
Wilson, Esq. His premium last winter  
for a club was a pig from Mr. Wilson,  
and of course this indicates that he was  
pleased.

Our stock and poultry premiums are  
aiding us greatly, and we feel that we  
are doing a service to the subscribers by  
distributing among them improved stock.

## A PROFITABLE ADVERTISEMENT.

On the 2d of October last there ap-  
peared in the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL  
a handsome cut of the imported Hol-  
stein cow, "Porcelientje," accom-  
panied with the advertisement of  
Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.; and  
on the 30th of October—just four  
weeks afterward—Messrs. Smiths &  
Powell published a letter in the FARM-  
ERS' HOME JOURNAL, stating that they  
had sold and shipped to Kentucky  
fifteen head of their Holstein cattle.  
Thus they found a purchaser for about  
\$3,000 worth of their cattle from this  
single advertisement. J. D. Guthrie,  
Esq., of Shelby county, Ky., was the  
purchaser, and he says he was induced  
to make the purchase by the advertise-  
ment in the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

The barley crop of Minnesota is re-  
ported the heaviest ever produced in  
the State.

## THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

Pity poor Colonel Waring! After we  
had all "forgiven and forgotten" his  
great *faux pas* in trying to write down  
a rival in business in the official Bul-  
letin of the Jersey Cattle Club, he digs  
it up and "explains." He finds him-  
self "just now under the necessity of  
making a personal explanation." Why?  
The matter had gone by the board.  
Col. Waring had his "say," the West-  
ern papers had their "say," and noth-  
ing more can come of it. Why open  
it up again? The only new thing we  
get from the colonel's letter in the  
*National Live Stock Journal* is his ad-  
mission that he expected the publication  
would place him in a position where  
he would be open to suspicion, and  
that the propriety of having the article  
withdrawn, after having written it, was  
seriously considered. Col. Waring  
says the view taken by the Western  
papers was not an unnatural one, but  
one which is not just to him. He  
makes out a strong case for our side  
of the question, by admitting that ap-  
pearances were against him, and, as we  
take it, begs forgiveness. Well, your  
prayer shall not be in vain. Go! and  
sin no more.

## FRAUDS IN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following is the full text of a bill  
introduced in the Legislature of Illinois  
for the prevention of frauds in the man-  
ufacture and sale of butter and cheese:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of  
the State of Illinois, represented in the Gen-  
eral Assembly, That whoever manufactures,  
sells or offers for sale, or causes the same to  
be done, any substance purporting to be but-  
ter or cheese, or having the semblance of  
butter or cheese, which substance is not made  
wholly from pure cream or pure milk, unless  
the same be manufactured under its true and  
appropriate name, and unless each package,  
roll or parcel of such substance, and each  
vessel containing one or more packages of  
such substance, have distinctly and durably  
painted, stamped or worked thereon, the true  
and appropriate name of such substance, in  
ordinary bold faced capital letters, not less  
than five lines pica, shall be punished as  
provided in section three of this act.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall sell any such sub-  
stance as is mentioned in section one of this  
act, to consumers, or cause the same to be done,  
without delivering with each package, roll or  
parcel sold, a label on which is plainly and  
legibly printed, in Roman letters, the true and  
appropriate name of such substance, shall be  
punished as is provided in section three.

SEC. 3. Whoever knowingly violates sec-  
tion one or section two of this act shall be  
fined in any sum not less than ten nor more  
than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned in  
the county jail not less than ten nor more  
than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of  
the court—provided that nothing contained in  
this act shall be construed to prevent the use  
of skimmed milk, salt rennet, or harmless  
coloring matter, in the manufacture of butter  
and cheese.

Laws similar to the above are in force  
in several Northern States, and a move-  
ment is on foot to have some law of the  
kind passed by the next Legislature for  
Kentucky.

## AMERICAN SHORTHORN CON- VENTION.

This association held an annual  
meeting in Chicago on the 29th of Oc-  
tober. From the *Prairie Farmer* we  
learn that among the prominent gentle-  
men in attendance were:

Hon. David Christie, speaker of the  
Canadian senate and president of the  
association; Prof. McAechran, veteri-  
nary adviser; Hons. M. E. Cochrane  
and L. E. Shipley, members of the  
Canadian board of agriculture; Judge  
T. C. Jones, Delaware, O.; S. F. Lock-  
ridge, secretary of the association; Hon.  
T. C. Megibben, Cynthia, Ky.; Hon.  
L. F. Allen, Buffalo, editor  
American Short Horn Herd Book; Hon.  
Scribner Scott, Nevada, Iowa; Leslie  
Combs, Lexington, Ky.; William Law,  
Bowling Green, Ky.; Charles Parsons,  
Jr., Conway, Mass.; S. Hayward, Cum-  
mington, Mass.; L. S. Coffin, Fort  
Dodge, Iowa; Dr. George Sprague, Des  
Moines, Iowa; Claude Matthews, Clin-  
ton, Iowa; H. Winslow and P. Winslow,  
Kankakee, A. B. Hostetter, Mount  
Carroll, and T. H. Crander, Bethany,  
Ill.

The president delivered an interest-  
ing address, reviewing the growth and  
progress made in the cattle trade, and  
the large increase in the export business;  
also the efforts made to prevent the  
spread of contagious diseases.

Quite an earnest discussion took  
place in regard to pleuro-pneumonia,  
and a committee was appointed to me-  
morialize Congress to legislate for the  
suppression of the scourge in this coun-  
try.

The election of officers for the ensu-  
ing year was as follows: President, T. J.  
Megibben, of Kentucky; vice presi-  
dents, John Scott, of Iowa, and M. H.  
Cochrane, of Canada; secretary, S. F.  
Lockridge, of Greencastle, Indiana;  
treasurer, Claude Matthews.

The national board of directors ap-  
pointed are: New York, J. R. Page;  
Kentucky, Leslie Combs; Ohio, T. C.  
Jones; Ontario, David Christie; Que-  
bec, J. M. Browning; Wisconsin, Clin-

ton Babbitt; Illinois, Henry Winslow;  
Iowa, Pliny Nichols; Missouri, S. C.  
Duncan; Indiana, T. C. Hammond;  
California, C. Webb Howell; Kansas,  
D. W. Crane; Tennessee, M. S. Cock-  
rill; Pennsylvania, Thomas L. Mc-  
Keen; Connecticut, Nehemiah Gates;  
Texas, A. W. Moore; Massachusetts,  
Charles Parsons, Jr.; Rhode Island, F.  
W. Russell; Vermont, L. G. Connor;  
New Hampshire, John B. Dodge; Vir-  
ginia, J. G. Cowen; Minnesota, C. A.  
D. Graff; Maine, Charles Shaw; North  
Carolina, John Wesafeldt; Colorado,  
I. C. Trimble; Nebraska, J. C. Mc-  
Bride; Washington Territory, W. C.  
Blinn; Oregon, S. G. Reid; Dakota,  
H. J. Thornstedt; South Carolina, S.  
W. Brewer; Mississippi, M. B. Hill-  
yard; Montana, W. D. Wing.

The new officers will assume their  
duties in April next, and the president  
was authorized to fill the committees on  
resolutions and fairs.

## THE HORSE "DONALD DINNIE."

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM, SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
November 8, 1879.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

We have just concluded a sale to  
Charles Miller, Esq., of Tonica, La  
Salle county, Ill., of our lately imported  
Clydesdale stallion, Donald Dinnie, a  
marvel of strength and beauty, and a  
horse of exceeding high and pure  
breeding; also the three year old dark  
bay Hambletonian stallion, Enterprise,  
sired by Reveler by Satellite, by  
Robert Bonner by Rysdyk's Hamble-  
tonian; Reveler's dam Lizzie, by  
Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Enterprise's  
dam by Powers' Hambletonian, by  
Robert Bonner by Rysdyk's Hamble-  
tonian. This gives him three  
crosses of Hambletonian, and in ex-  
tended pedigree, over twenty crosses  
of Messenger blood. He is an elegant  
horse, of wonderful action and power,  
and as handsome as a horse can be.  
Considering all points, he has but few  
equals.

These horses, added to the large  
number of horses now owned by Mr.  
Miller, including the horse that took  
first premium as three year old at the  
Centennial ("Never Mind Him"),  
gives him as fine a start in the stock  
business as any one in the West.  
Donald Dinnie is destined to a great  
future as a foal getter and prize winner.  
SMITHS & POWELL.

"DARN THE TREE PEDDLER!"—Such  
was the frequent remark of various  
gentlemen in Shelbyville last Monday,  
when they found they had been victim-  
ized to the tune of \$4 each. If the  
aforesaid gentlemen had not been "of  
the strictest sect," the expressions  
might have been stronger. Howbeit,  
Messrs. J. D. Guthrie, John A. Middle-  
ton, John T. Middleton, and some  
other gentlemen, hearing that the  
Crescent seedling strawberry was es-  
sentially the "lazy man's berry"—that  
is, would grow without work, concluded  
to try them.

One of those traveling agents was at  
hand—they are always about. He re-  
presented "the only nursery that had  
the Crescent for sale," "had control  
of the sale of it," etc.; price *only five dol-  
lars* per hundred; and so received the  
orders at that rate, and of course the  
money.

All went well until the victimized  
discovered that no respectable nursery-  
man ever thought of asking over *one*  
*dollar* per hundred for the plants of this  
variety. Mr. Decker and others ad-  
vertise it at that price.

When will farmers learn to give the  
cold shoulder to their greatest annoy-  
ance, the tree peddler?

## A GOOD GARDENER.

Two weeks ago an advertisement ap-  
peared in the FARMERS' HOME JOUR-  
NAL, stating that a good gardener  
wanted a situation. Since then we  
have received more than a dozen ap-  
plications for just such a workman. Of  
course the gardener secured a place at  
once, and there are still openings for a  
dozen more good men. It will afford  
us pleasure to point out these places to  
any good gardeners who may apply to  
us and bring satisfactory written testi-  
monials that they are

Honest;  
Sober;  
Industrious;  
Competent;  
Experienced;  
And trustworthy.

H. L. MARTIN had an order from a  
gentleman in New Orleans for a car-  
load of graded heifers and graded ewes,  
which he purchased and shipped last  
Saturday.—*Midway Clipper*.

We have a supply of Kendall's  
Treatise on the Horse, and will mail a  
copy free to each subscriber renewing  
before the first of December next. We  
will also mail one to each new subscri-  
ber to this paper.

## CLUB PAPERS AT NET PRICES.

In remitting subscriptions for the  
FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, you can ob-  
tain either of the following papers by  
sending, for the FARMERS' HOME JOUR-  
NAL and the

Weekly Courier-Journal.....\$2 75  
American Wine and Grape Grower..... 2 25  
Gardener's Monthly Magazine..... 3 00  
Godey's Lady Book..... 3 00  
Purdy's Fruit Recorder..... 2 00  
Louisville Weekly Commercial..... 2 50  
Louisville Medical News. A weekly  
journal of medicine and surgery, edit-  
ed by Richard O. Cowling, M.D., and  
Lunsford P. Yandall, M. D..... 4 00

The price includes the paper named,  
and the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, both  
together for the one price. We can  
obtain any other paper or magazine at  
a club rate, that may be desired. Ad-  
dress FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,  
Louisville, Ky.

SHIPPERS AND DROVERS.—The fol-  
lowing, says the *Courier-Journal*, is a par-  
tail list of the regular shippers and  
drovers to this market:

G. W. Reed, V. M. Laswell, Glas-  
gow, Ky.; J. T. McElwain, Rich Pond,  
Ky.; J. R. Carden, Harry Crutcher,  
Col. J. L. Mansfield, Rowlett's Station,  
Ky.; C. C. Cockrell, J. B. Lemmons,  
Taylorsville, Ky.; J. G. Hughes, Cin-  
cinnati, O.; A. L. Blain, Caseyville, Ky.;  
J. G. McElwain, Franklin, Ky.; Col.  
J. B. Malone, Gallatin, Tenn.; W. H.  
Barr, Sonora, Ky.; J. D. Phillips, Bowl-  
ing Green, Ky.; J. Harper, Bath county,  
Ky.; C. C. Brown, Thos. D. Graves,  
Bardstown, Ky.; D. M. Ashley, Glas-  
gow, Ky.; Col. A. B. Smith, Jefferson  
county, Ky.; J. R. Adams, Oldham  
county, Ky.; J. B. Carr, Charlestown,  
Ind.; L. S. Wilhoit, D. F. Boffo, Jeffer-  
son county, Ky.; C. R. Stull, Oldham  
county, Ky.; B. F. Trigg, Prospect,  
Ky.; W. G. Minor, Breckinridge coun-  
ty, Ky.; Col. Robert Hughes, Glasgow,  
Ky.; J. V. Spencer, Pine Grove, Ky.;  
J. H. Burr, Adairsville, Ky.; W. B.  
Pace, Morrow Bone, Ky.; B. F. Robin-  
son, Lancaster, Ky.; Col. E. Best,  
Paint Lick, Ky.; Joseph Middleton,  
Lancaster, Ky.; James W. Williams,  
James Welsh, W. B. Ewing, Powell,  
Ky.; Willis Hatchett, Harrodsburg, Ky.;  
J. C. Brown, Shelby county, Ky.; R.  
V. Conner, W. H. Jeffries, Glendale,  
Ky.; A. J. Mays, Lebanon, Ky.; John  
Bailey, Horse Cave, Ky.; C. M. Gen-  
try, J. Summers, Barren county, Ky.

THE SHEEP CURE.—Uncle Jack Bur-  
gess, the noted breeder of fine sheep,  
says he has been curing some sheep  
that were sick with the disease, by giv-  
ing them large doses of calomel. He  
says that he finds, on examining the  
carcasses of several, that the liver was  
entirely decayed, and concludes that it  
is the seat of the disease. Coming  
from such a source, we attach no small  
importance to the remedy, coupled  
with the serious fact that the new dis-  
ease is making sad inroads on many of  
the flocks in this and surrounding coun-  
ties, and is confined mostly to lambs.  
He gives the calomel in molasses, and  
puts it well down the throat on a spoon.  
—*Lexington Gazette*.

## READING NOTICES.

GET OUT DOORS!—The close confinement  
of all factory work gives the operatives pallid  
faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feel-  
ings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys,  
and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and  
medicine in the world can not help them un-  
less they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters,  
the purest and best remedy, especially for  
such cases, having abundance of health, sun-  
shine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost  
but a trifle. See another column.

If success be the true test of merit, it is cer-  
tainly a settled fact that "Brown's Bronchial  
Troches" have no equal for the prompt re-  
lief of coughs, colds and throat troubles.

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and  
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness,  
early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send  
a recipe that will cure you, free of charge.  
This great remedy was discovered by a mis-  
sionary in South America. Send a self-  
addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T.  
Inman, Station D, New York city. jan16-17

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science  
of Life, or Self Preservation, 300 pages.  
Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable pre-  
scriptions, either one of which is worth more  
than ten times the price of the book. Il-  
lustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents  
for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4  
Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. 34-13t

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician,  
retired from practice, having had placed in  
his hands by an East India missionary the  
formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the  
speedy and permanent cure for consumption,  
bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and  
lung affections, also a positive and radical cure  
for nervous debility and all nervous complaints,  
after having tested its wonderful curative pow-  
ers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty  
to make it known to his suffering fellows. Ac-  
tuated by this motive and a desire to relieve  
human suffering, I will send free of charge to  
all who desire it, this recipe, in German,  
French or English, with full directions for  
preparing and using. Sent by mail by address-  
ing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W.  
Sherar, No. 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,  
New York. 40-cow-13t

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.



## LIVE STOCK.

## A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME-BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

## A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb,

the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb is one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

When the trotting horse Keene Jim was sold to Mr. Bonner, the price was not made known. We have been informed by the seller that it was \$2,900. The horse brought \$4,000 at Bonner's sale.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE.**—Mr. J. M. Hackworth will sell at Shelbyville, Ky., Wednesday, December 3, twenty-five head of Shorthorn cattle and about twelve head of good grade steers; also a few Chester White hogs. The regular advertisement of the sale will appear next week, by which time also catalogues will be ready.

## MR. GUTHRIE'S HOLSTEINS.

The introduction into this State of so important a herd of cattle as that announced in a late issue of this paper, by Mr. J. D. Guthrie, deserves mention at greater length than was contained in the letter of Messrs. Smiths & Powell. Then, too, there was no one more called upon to "write them up" than the representative of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, since Mr. Guthrie states that it was through means of the advertisement in this paper that the sale was made.

Arriving in Shelbyville last Friday, we proceeded to Mr. Guthrie's fine farm, which almost corners in the little city, and, after a sumptuous dinner, went to the fields to see the cattle. Not having before made a critical examination of a herd of Holsteins, we can not make a statement as to the merits of this herd as compared with others of the same class. We propose only to draw some conclusions from observations taken as to the usefulness of this breed, which to latter day Kentuckians at least, is something new. It may be well enough to correct some erroneous impressions as to these cattle as we go along. Some whom we have met ask, at the mention of this new breed, "Do you think they will run out the Jerseys?" "Will they supersede the Shorthorns?" etc.

The Holsteins have a particular mission, being called upon to supply milk, just as the Jersey is depended upon for butter, and the Shorthorn for beef. To supply large families with good milk, and dairy farmers with a breed of cows that can be depended upon, not only for good but reliable and lasting milking qualities, is the object of the Holstein breeders; then, when it is considered that they rate in size with, or close to the Shorthorn, their merits for beef stands prominent. If a bull calf of this breed fails to shape right, or if there is any reason to discard him as a breeder, he will make a steer that at three years of age will make a New York shipper—perhaps not so neat nor quite so heavy as a better class Shorthorn, but about equal to the common run of Kentucky shippers.

The Holsteins are deep milkers. They have been bred in Holland for years, perhaps centuries, with this object in view. It is claimed that the milking quality is as fixed and reliable with them, as the most prominent feature is with any other breed. They are in color black and white, and although the spots are so irregularly distributed, the dividing line is distinct. There are no white hairs in the black, and no black ones in the white. They are of uniform characteristics, and vary but little from a common type. They are not so evenly shaped as the Shorthorns, nor quite so neat about the head and neck, but they are by no means misshapen.

The milk record of the Holsteins, when reckoned in pounds stands as eminently at the head as that of the Jerseys does when reckoned by the cream test. They are essentially the dairy cow.

We will not undertake to mention Mr. Guthrie's cattle again individually. His fifteen head present a handsome appearance, and will be liked much better after awhile by some who may not now think they can ever be reconciled to them.

He has but one giving milk now, being the two year old heifer, Lacy Fisher. She is large and well shaped. With her first calf she has given thirty six pounds of milk per day. The shape of the udder is not exaggerated in

we have lately given of some of these cows. This cow is a very promising one. Mr. Guthrie did not buy an aged bull, but chose rather the very fine calf Apollo, which, at five months old, will weigh close to 700 lbs, and measures six feet from top of head to root of tail. This calf is certainly large enough, and it is thought can be easily put to 2,500 lbs as a three year old. The yearlings and calves are all first rate specimens of the breed.

All the cattle bought by Mr. Guthrie are late importations from Holland, and selected from the best milking families by Messrs. Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N. Y. We should perhaps mention that the Holsteins are perfectly docile and easily handled.

We have now given some idea of what the Holsteins are. We also believe the present owner will take special care to fully test their merits as suited to this State.

## JERSEY CATTLE—MR. S. M. NEEL'S HERD.

We call attention to the new card inserted in our Breeders' Directory, by Mr. S. M. Neel, Shelbyville, Ky., who has been raising and selling a few select Jerseys every year, for some years past. We take pleasure in commending Mr. Neel to our readers, not only as a re-intelligent breeder of Jerseys. He is well posted in the best butter families, and their pedigrees. We do not think he will make a mistake in breeding, and from an inspection of his herd we feel satisfied it has been selected with the greatest care.

In pedigree, escutcheon, color, and fancy points, his stock will compare favorably with any herd of like size, or with a like number selected from any herd in the United States.

Jersey breeders or fanciers will see by the following brief mention of some of Mr. Neel's cattle that we do not say what the record does not justify. What is to be admired especially in Mr. Neel's herd is the uniform velvety skin, marked escutcheons and orange color of ear and horn.

At the head of the herd stands Lord Harry (3,445), sixteen months old, bred by Major Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, Tenn.; sire, Top Sawyer (1,404); dam, Duchess of Bloomfield (3,653). Top Sawyer's sire was Marius (760); dam, imported Emblem (90). Marius is a son of Col. Hand's old Lady Mary, perhaps the most famous cow in America. Duchess of Bloomfield was a granddaughter of Mr. Bett's Europa (121), by Roxbury (247).

## COWS.

Button 2d (3,165), sire Sam (402) by Comus (54), out of Button (953), now thirteen years old, has been a good and regular breeder, never having dropped a calf but was first class in every respect.

Lilly 7th (4,711), sire Patterson (11), dam Lilly (1), formerly owned by Captain Ed. Taylor, of Paris, Ky., in whose hands she became a noted cow; now seventeen years old and in calf.

Button 2d and Lilly 7th are both grand old cows, each having a butter record of 15 lbs per week.

Lake (7,816), a three year old calf of Lilly 7th, sire Trocadero (1,422), dam Sally 7th (4,711); rich orange fawn in liable gentleman, but as one of the most color and perfect in every respect, and with a perfect Flanders escutcheon. Yielded with her second calf twelve pounds of butter per week.

Eva Neal No. 3 (6,348), sire Louisville (1,903), dam Eva Neal (4,472), a granddaughter of Mr. W. W. Masie's celebrated old Lucy Neal. A rich fawn, fine escutcheon, and persistent milker.

Garnett of Hidaway (6,747), two year old heifer, sire Louisville (1,903), dam Garnett of Staatsburg (3,647); light lemon fawn, golden skin, a persistent milker.

Maycage (7,169), a two year old heifer, bred by S. W. McKibben, Augusta, Ky., sire Tobey (1,645), dam Xantippe (1,760); a young cow of great promise.

Ocean Spray (7,852), sire Victor P. S. (148), J. N. B.; dam imported Beauty of Jersey (7,850). This heifer was dropped on shipboard. She is a model heifer in form and escutcheon; color, rich red fawn.

Of the above, Lake, Eva Neal, Garnett of Hidaway, and Maycage, besides the younger stock, will be priced to applicants.

**MERCER COURT.**—T. M. Cardwell, auctioneer, reports the following sales last Monday, county court day: one two year old mule, \$113.25; 1 pair better after awhile by some who may not now think they can ever be reconciled to them.

He has but one giving milk now, being the two year old heifer, Lacy Fisher. She is large and well shaped. With her first calf she has given thirty six pounds of milk per day. The shape of the udder is not exaggerated in

## THE LAWNDALE BERKSHIRES.

It is always a pleasure for the agricultural editor to get out among his patrons in the country, and the reason we are so long a stranger to Cheapside, to Versailles, to the fine stock farms of Mercer, and the very many fine farms of Kentucky, where there are so great attractions, is that the duties here at home are so confining. Shelby county being so close at hand enables us to go there, when a longer distance from the office would be out of the question.

It is always a pleasure to visit Lawndale, the home of that enterprising Berkshire breeder, W. Shelby Wilson. If there were not a Berkshire within a thousand miles, the cordial reception and royal welcome extended by Mr. Wilson and his agreeable wife, would always entitle both to a kindly remembrance to the close of the longest period allotted to man on earth. But Mr. Wilson is no more to be praised for his kindness to visitors, than to the way in which he strives to please each and every one who may purchase his stock.

Our visit to Lawndale was to see the Berkshires, and particularly some accessions to the herd made since last April. It may not be out of place to again allude to the excellent care Mr. Wilson takes of his stock. Every animal is in the very best condition, and they are never neglected. This is of prime importance, as every purchaser must admit, as it protects him from paying for what he does not get.

No more need be said, and we shall at some length copy from the catalogue some of the more important names of Berkshires now being bred and used. First comes the boar,

## SAMBO XVII.

This hog was bred by T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and brought to Kentucky last August. His sire is Smithereen; dam Sallie VI. (Lady Liverpool) by Heber boar; second dam sister to Sallie IV., by Dewe boar; third dam Sallie III., by second Duke of Gloucester; fourth dam Sallie II., by King Toombs boar; and fifth dam Sallie I., by first Duke of Gloucester. His present owner bought him from Mr. J. M. McCann, of West Virginia, who only consented to part with him, when he removed from the East. Mr. McCann's description of Sambo is: "Magnificent specimen of his race; remarkably short in legs, long in body, back straight as a line and very broad; tail set high up; hams perfect; as a show pig he has never been beaten." We close with this quotation from Mr. W.'s catalogue:

It is useless for me to give here a history of his illustrious ancestors. Smithereen and Lady Liverpool are as well and widely known as any hogs living or dead. No sow has ever attained such reputation in the show ring and breeding pens; and Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Humphrey, of England, believe Smithereen to be the best sire living.

Next on the catalogue, but perhaps not second in value, comes

## ELMHURST PRINCE (2,367).

He was bred by Mr. Craig, of Canada, and is known to most of our readers from the frequent mention in these columns of his winnings at our fairs. He got first prize at the Illinois State fair in 1877; second at St. Louis same year; first at the leading Kentucky fairs in 1878. He was not shown West.

Prince is a fine sire, and will be kept at the head of the herd, and for this reason we add his pedigree as a guide to breeders: Sire Royal Gloster (753); dam Princess IX. (1,721), by Sambo II.; 2d dam Princess VII., by King Hog; 3d dam Princess V., 4th dam Princess IV., 5th dam Princess III., 6th dam Princess II., 7th dam Princess I.

## LORD ROGERS (2,365)

is still to be found at Lawndale, but as the two first mentioned boars will be used, he will be priced at a bargain. He is beyond question a fine boar, and would do honor in any Berkshire herd. He is a great show animal, and has taken a long list of prizes. In 1877 he captured first at Eminence, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg and Frankfort; also sweepstakes where offered at same fairs. This year he was awarded first prize at Kentucky State fair at Louisville.

Of course in the herd will always be found some younger boars suitable for shipment, which we can not stop to describe now.

Among the sows will be found

## SALLIE HOOD VI. (4,560),

bred by Norton, of Pennsylvania; got by Robia Hood (801); dam Sallie X. (924), by Othello; 2d dam Sallie VI. (L. L.), by Heber boar; 3d dam Sallie (sister to Sallie IV.), by Dewe boar; 4th dam Sallie III., by Duke of Gloucester II.; 5th dam Sallie II., by King Toombs boar; 6th dam Sallie I., by Duke of Gloucester. The catalogue says:

Sallie Hood VI. is certainly one of the very best bred sows living; and her top crosses can not be beaten, being made with Othello and Robin Hood. She is a very large sow, fine

in ham and broad on back with good length, a fine depth of body and short dish face. She has five pigs by Black Hood, that stamps her as a No. 1 breeder.

## SALLIE HOOD III.

is bred like the above, and is thought by some to be superior; but in this we do not agree, although she is a first class animal in every respect.

## SALLIE M'CANN,

farrowed October 16, 1878; bred by J. M. McCann, of Bridgeport, W. Va.; sire Sambo XVIII.; dam Sallie Evergreen II., by Othello's Sambo; 2d dam Sallie E., by Plymouth; 3d dam Othello's Sallie, by Othello; 4th dam Sallie VII. (B. R.), by Old Boar (Othello); 5th dam Sallie VI. (L. L.), by Heber boar; 6th dam Sallie, sister to Sallie IV., by Dewe boar; 7th dam Sallie III., by Duke of Gloucester II.

Sallie E. was a prize winner at the Centennial. Sambo XVII., her sire, won first prize at West Virginia State fair in 1878, and also sweepstakes for best boar any age or breed, at the same fair. Individually, this is a fine young sow, and very much prized by her owner. Next comes

## DUCHESS OF LAWNDALE,

farrowed June 20, 1878; bred by W. Shelby Wilson; got by Satellite; dam Duchess of Liverpool I. (5,144), by Bismarck II.; 2d dam Duchess of Liverpool, by Lord Liverpool; 3d dam Royal Duchess, by Othello; 4th dam Sallie by Dewe boar; and so on to Sallie I. This pig has taken every prize she has been shown for at the Kentucky fairs, and is justly considered extra. She now has nine fine pigs. We now come to

## CLEOPATRA'S DUCHESS (204 B. R.),

bred by Capt. Arthur Stewart, England; imported at a cost of \$400 by T. S. Cooper. Got by Robin Hood; dam Sniper V., by Blacksmith; 2d dam Sniper IV., by Samson; 3d dam Sniper III., by Tim Whiffler; 4th dam Sniper II.; 5th dam Sniper I.; 6th dam Aunt Sally. Mr. Norton says of Cleopatra Duchess: "She won first prize at Gloucestershire Agricultural Society show; at Cirencester, England, in 1875, and also numerous other prizes. She is the best Sniper sow living, and she breeds fine pigs."

Mr. Wilson says: "I am happy to say that I now own this illustrious sow, and can assure my friends and patrons that she is all Mr. Norton claims for her. I will engage a few pigs of her next litter. She now has six pigs by her side." Cleopatra is a royal looking old sow, and shows her splendid breeding.

The next selection from the catalogue is

## BLACK ROSE (1,854 B. R.),

bred by Mr. H. Humphrey, England; imported by T. S. Cooper, May 25, 1876; farrowed October 21, 1875. Cost to import, \$500. Got by Hightown; dam 446 B, by Tanner; 2d dam Countess of Gloucester, by Lovely Brother; 3d dam Beauty, by Long Range; 4th dam No. 22, by New Policy; 5th dam Old Stump Tail, by No. 1. The catalogue reads:

Black Rose won first prize at Northern Ohio Fair Association, Cleveland, in 1876, and sweepstakes prize as best sow of any age at St. Louis, Mo., 1876, at the World's Fair. She has been pronounced by good judges to be the finest sow they ever saw, and I think she is the nearest perfect of any hog I ever saw. She is very short in leg, with remarkable depth of body, and also very broad on the back and good length of body. She has the best hams I ever saw on any hog, and were she fat she would weigh 700 lbs or over. She stands among the finest of my herd, and \$1,000 would not buy her.

There is much we might add in support of this, but our space is already crowded.

## THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT,

in which Mr. Wilson has extended his operations by the addition of several new breeds, commands a passing notice. The following are the leading kinds, of which the yards are full of select young birds: Plymouth Rocks, light and dark Brahmas, Silver Spanish Polands, Seabright Bantams and Pekin ducks. For well bred stock in this department, Lawndale stands pre-eminent.

Mr. Wilson is breeding pigs and poultry for sale. He is prompt to answer correspondence, and, we repeat, will not sell a pig or chick that he does not believe to be as represented.

## SOUTHDOWN AND COTSWOLD SHEEP SALES.

The following sales of Southdown and Cotswold sheep have been made by Mr. F. A. Byars, Simpsonville, since July 15:

Southdowns—One ram to A. W. Harding, Worthington, Ky.; one ram to A. P. Ross, Goshen, Ky.; one ram to W. A. Hardin, Jefferson county, Ky.; two rams to Ed. Tucker, Jeffersonton, Ky.; two rams to Esquire Dent, Bullitt county, Ky.; two rams to George F. Keene, Shelby county, Ky.; one ram to Bud Boswell, Finchville, Ky.; one ram to Will Hocker, Shelby county, Ky.; one ram to W. D. Cowherd, Shelby county, Ky.; twelve rams to John

Glasscock, Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ky.; three rams to John Conner, Shelby county, Ky.; one ram to L. W. Conner, Shelby county, Ky.; one ram to J. G. MacCoun, Shelby county, Ky.; one ram to A. B. Knight, Shelby county, Ky.; one ram to Robt. Smith, Finchville, Ky.; three rams and one ewe to James Cochran, Waterford, Ky.; four ewes and two rams to David Bradford, New Hope, Ky.; one ram and three ewes to Gus W. Richardson, Hill Grove, Meade county, Ky.; ten ewes to T. D. Rutledge, Yelvington, Davies county, Ky.; ten ewes to C. M. Houston, Bloomington, Ind.; four rams to J. Peter & Co., Gosport, Ind.; six ewes and three rams to William Hicks, Glasgow, Ky.; one ram and one ewe to Oscar Bridges, Pageville, Ky.; five ewes to A. R. Richardson, Kenton, Ky.; one ram to James Richards, Riverton, Va., Manassas railroad; six ewes and two rams to W. H. Duhay, East Hampton, Middlesex county, Conn.; four ewes and one ram to W. Markham, East Hampton, Conn.; one ram and four ewes to F. D. Willey, Middletown, Conn.

Cotswolds—Eighteen rams to Nick Hope, Owensboro, Ky.; two rams to J. Patterson, New Albany, Ind.; two rams to Abraham Fry, Utica, Ind.; two rams to Jacob Fry, Utica, Ind.; three rams to W. E. Minor, Breckinridge county, Ky.; two rams and one ewe to W. Hick, Glasgow, Ky.; one ewe to Oscar Bridges, Pageville, Ky.; one ram to Wm. Dun, Meade county, Ky.; three rams to G. L. Abraham, Louisville, Ky.; one ram to Wm. Pemberton, Shelby county, Ky.; four rams to F. D. Willey, Middletown, Conn.; ten rams and five ewes to F. H. Dunham, Middlesex county, Conn.; four rams to W. Markham, East Hampton, Conn.; twenty-five ewe lambs to John Boswell, Shelby county, Ky.; two rams to Dr. L. Willson, Shelby county, Ky.

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## WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

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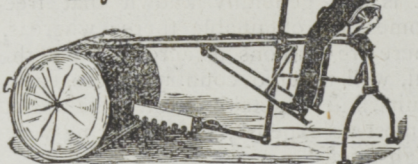
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## American Berkshire Record.

Notice is hereby given that entries in Volume IV. of the Record will close on December 1, 1879. For Entry Blanks or further information address PHIL. M. SPRINGER, Esq., Court House Square, Springfield, Ill.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of Country Gentleman.

## MICHIGAN AND EASTERN MISSISSIPPI CONTRASTED.

A recent trip, lasting over some two months, visiting various parts of the West, impressed me very much with the difference in modes of culture and climate. Thus, when I left Mobile (May 15), peaches had been ripe a few days and strawberries fully six weeks. Arriving in Southern Michigan (May 22), I found strawberries unripe, and they did not arrive at the height of their season until June 15. They were then selling at from five to eight cents per quart, and very luscious fruit—about as low as they ever get in Delaware. In Mobile and in the markets of Chicago and St. Louis they bring very much more than that; in fact, such fancy prices as almost pass belief.

In Michigan, and most of the West, clover is sowed in spring with a small grain crop. In the Southwest, the best plan is to sow in the fall (although it is frequently sown in the spring), and alone. If sown with small grain, the heat is apt to kill it when the protection from the sun is suddenly withdrawn at harvest. If sown in the spring, the weeds are a great impediment, although one of the finest pastures I have seen in all my travels was of clover sown late last winter, and it had been mercilessly pastured. I saw in Michigan what is called summer fallowing—land broken in May and June for wheat, and kept clean until seed-time. This I never saw anywhere else. Its good results there are very apparent. Another thing that impressed me was the short season of Kentucky bluegrass—there called June grass, because of the time of its being in season. I could not but be impressed with the indifference with which it is treated in Michigan, and the prominent esteem with which it is regarded in Kentucky.

Going along the east side of Lake Michigan, I saw that fruit region, so famous. In the older places, peach growing is almost totally abandoned on account of the "yellows"—a disease that played havoc some fifteen or twenty-five years ago in Delaware. All fruit districts I have ever known, however, are mere nothings compared to Delaware. It is very hard for the mind to compass what a business it is that will load from 500 to 700 carloads per day, as in Delaware in the height of the season. Still the business is not profitable there, and were it not for the canneries, it would be a losing one. There growers, as a general thing, are very glad to get 50c per bushel for their fruit, clear. In the fruit belt of Michigan, strawberries were selling very low. It seems to me that Southern Illinois takes all the top prices of the market from them, and the latter is injured by Southern fruit growers. This constant tendency to get farther South, in fruit and vegetable raising, is a very interesting study. Southern Illinois has been watching the encroachments of the South with great anxiety. Some from that locality would move South could they sell, and a few have done so.

As I viewed the large number of small fruit farms about St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, along Lake Michigan, I thought of the openings in Southeastern Mississippi and Southwestern Alabama, on the government lands there. It is not generally known that free homes are obtainable there; whereas, there are millions of acres in a healthy, well-watered country, where early fruits and vegetables can be raised at almost no expense, and will bring very high prices.

I was amazed at the growth of the vegetable business in and about Mobile, and what is most gratifying is that this is mainly the work of Southern men, thus showing that they are capable of seeing and seizing openings, and are not so dull and careless as many suppose them to be. Last year the Mobile & Ohio railroad took away from Mobile 63 carloads of vegetable for the six months ending July 1. This year, in the same time, they have transported 133 loads—an increase of over 100 per cent. In May last year they took 33 cars of 20,000 lbs each. In the same month of this year they took 99 cars of same weight.

There are several other stations where vegetables are raised, of which I have no statistics. Most of these vegetables were potatoes. Growers, I understand, are much pleased, and the business will be still further increased next year. This is only a beginning. Who does not see that, when the poor and thrifty young vegetable raisers from the West move down on the free homes, where the finest of marls can be had in inexhaustible abundance; where transportation is cheap, and where potatoes, onions, cabbages and tomatoes can be raised six weeks to two months earlier than even in Southern Illinois—who can not see that a great revolution

is impending in the fruit and vegetable business?

I found, to my amazement, that until recently the lumbermen in the northern part of Michigan had been buying their flour and hay from abroad; now they raise it at home. I found a kind of melancholy solace in seeing that the folly of the South had had company. But the South is coming out, particularly Eastern Mississippi, which region seems just at present to lead the van in the "new departure" in agricultural matters.

I might give you a vast number of facts. Here are some: Last winter a stock growers' association was formed. It numbered only twelve; but they were brave men, and knew what they were about. In May they held a meeting, and there were ninety-five, and many of them were very prominent men in the professional walks of life, who have caught the stock raising fever. Another meeting was held in July, with quite an accession of members.

Up to last spring, I suppose that 1,000 acres would have more than covered the whole area in the cultivated grasses in East Mississippi. Last spring Col. Montgomery, of Starkville, told me that there were 3,000 acres seeded around his town alone. I ramble around a good deal, and wherever I go people are asking what kind of grass seed to sow, and where to get it. I have been particularly pushing meadow fescue, and I should not be surprised to see from 1,000 to 5,000 acres seeded to that grass by next spring. Another sign of advancement is that there were only two or three gentlemen who had thoroughbred Shorthorns last spring in East Mississippi; now there are several more added to the number of breeders, and I saw a gentleman the other day who said he wanted to buy a dozen thoroughbreds.

Another sign is that until last spring no one was in the business of fattening stock. Now several wealthy and influential men are buying up the native stock and fattening them for Mobile and New Orleans markets. As a matter of course, they will be wanting thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls for grading, and then large areas of grass for feeding them. So it goes, and in five years, between the Southern people themselves and the Kentuckians and Western men, who will be pouring into East Mississippi to avail themselves of the cheap lands and the profits of stock raising there, you will hardly be able to recognize the country.

Before I close, I want to say that I saw on July 30, at Starkville, Miss., clover, meadow fescue and orchard grass that passed belief. Most of this was on the farm of Dr. Ellett. Most of it on that of Robert Muse. Some of these grasses were sowed in March last. I saw orchard grass fresh and green, with blades fifteen to twenty-four inches long; meadow fescue, or English bluegrass, still longer; red clover also; Kentucky bluegrass longer still. I am assured by Dr. Ellett that he had stems of clover nearly six feet long. Certainly, after this, and much more that I could mention, it will not do to say that we have not a grass country in the Southwest.

## PORK PACKING.

In round numbers the past summer season has packed 3,880,000 hogs, against 3,378,044 last year, an increase of 500,000 head. The average weights will vary but slightly compared with last year, being probably a little lighter. For the twelve months ending October 31, the packing has reached 11,360,000—an increase of 1,475,000 over the previous year.

The production of meats for the past year amounts to about 1,600,000,000 lbs, and of lard about 425,000,000 lbs, or 1,287,000 tierces. The total product amounts to 2,025,000,000 lbs. During the same time the exports were about 835,000,000 lbs of meat and 330,000,000 lbs of lard, or a total of 1,165,000,000 lbs of product. This indicates that the exports have equaled 57½ per cent. of the Western production, against 59.84, 57.01, 52.15, and 42.81, respectively, for 1878, 1877, 1876 and 1875.

The summer season closed with almost bare markets of meats in this country, but about 250,000 tierces of lard remaining, or some 200,000 more than at same date last year.

The opening of the winter packing season, which commenced last Saturday, but which in its records will embrace more or less of the business of the last few days of October, has been more active than at corresponding time last year, and likely not excepting any previous season. Hogs were plenty, and the fall exceptionally favorable for feeding; prices were high, and a free marketing of them now means a less excessive deluge of them later on, and thus more assurance of steadier markets and better average prices than would result from a hold-

ing-back method. It is a wise policy on the part of farmers and feeders. The most of the large packing points are now doing an active business, and partly cured meats are going largely into consumption on orders from domestic consuming districts.

In regard to the outlook for hogs for the winter, we see no possibility of there being less than last winter, and not much probability of an increase much if any greater than half a million head, which means that our present guess would be 8,000,000 head, though there are many who expect a much larger increase. There will be plenty, and the packing business promises to be hazardous, in view of current and prospective prices of hogs.

Current prices of hogs at leading points are 75c to \$1 per cwt higher than a year ago.—*Cin. Price Current.*

The Chicago Times says: "Cowes & Dunkley's produce circular of yesterday states that a noticeable falling off in quality of hogs the past week leads to the conclusion that fattening is being forced, and that, instead of farmers being anxious to hold their hogs, they were anxious to get rid of them and hold their corn. At least, the stock arriving does not show free feeding of corn, but rather of vegetables. The flesh is soft, and the shrinkage much greater than usual at this season of the year."

"This is another reason why packers are not over anxious to cut hogs at present prices, and they naturally infer that if producers continue to hurry their hogs forward and force fattening in the same ratio they have done for five or six weeks past, they can force lower prices by holding back, though the crop will probably be largely marketed early in January. Cowles & Dunkley's circular adds that the impression is gaining ground that the supply of hogs in the West is fully up to last season in point of numbers, while the majority anticipate an increase in weights."

## SADDLE HORSE ON THE FARM.

The memory of man extendeth not to the day, says the Nashville American, when the boys on the farm were too proud to ride a fine young horse to church or to see the girls. He took pride in the colts, and taught them to move freely under the saddle, and, above all, when the colt was broken he was taught to walk. Now the boys must have a fine buggy and harness, and the colt must show his style and speed all the time. The boy is in too great a hurry to let the colt walk. The colt, buggy and boy are a used up set, by fast driving.

The whole business of buggy riding by farmers' boys is expensive, extravagant and demoralizing. Not one farmer in ten can afford such a turnout for the lad. Many of them buy a buggy and let it stand in the sun and storm. They are too poor to have a house for vehicles. Such men can not afford the luxury of a buggy. If we could return to the fashion of riding more on horseback we would save millions to the farmers, and the boys and girls would develop better forms, and have better health. Any lazy lout can ride in a buggy, but to be a graceful rider on horseback, one must have some energy and get-up in his nature.

There is life and health in riding on horseback. The whole system feels the invigorating effect of it. The rider and the horse catch the fire of sympathy and excitement in the run, or fast paces, and every nerve of the body is brought into healthful and invigorating play. The mania for trotting horses has been felt on every farm in the land. The country is full of road horses that some man or boy loves to pull the strings on. They are usually poor saddle horses, slow walkers and rough.

We need a reform. The place to begin is in breeding a class of horses of good size, style and action, that can move freely in more than one gait. The English market is open for such horses. The well-knit horse of good style and action, suitable for the hunter or a carriage, will bring better prices than our average horse.

The farmer will find it to his interest to raise a class of colts that the boys will like to ride. He can raise three or four fine saddle colts for what one buggy and harness will cost, and a fair saddle horse will bring more money than the average roadster.

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.—"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system, headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over seventy years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

"THE Lay of the Last Minstrel." Shoo fly, don't bodder me.

## Books for Farmers!

The following books will be sent by the FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL to any address, postpaid, upon receipt of price:

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## TOBACCO DEPARTMENT

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department, Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, NOV. 13, 1879.

## THE TOBACCO CROP.

From reports which from time to time reach us, we see no reason why we should change our views in reference to the size or quality of the tobacco crop of 1879. In this, however, some of our friends differ with us. Messrs. J. H. Moore & Co., of New York, whose monthly circular of November 1 we give our readers—places the crop at seven-eighths of average, and in quality think it will be better than for several years. We have no idea it will reach beyond 60 per cent. of an average, and although there will doubtless be marketed during the next season some very fine tobaccos, yet the proportion of mean nondescript stuff must, of necessity, be very large. A dozen or more reasons why this should be the case, are given in an extract from a very sensible letter from Metcalfe county, which we publish in another column; the same causes for like disasters have, we know, prevailed largely in other portions of the State—in some to a greater, in others to a less extent; but few sections of the Tobacco growing districts of the West have escaped entirely these various calamities.

## THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Our old friend, R. J. Laughlin, late of the firm of Semonin, Mason & Laughlin, of the Pike Tobacco Warehouse, is now traveling in the interest of Messrs. Sherley & Glover, of the Louisville Warehouse.

There is no cleverer gentleman or more efficient man of business than Rube Laughlin, and, possessing as he does in himself all the necessary requirements of success, energy, perseverance and integrity, when added to the well earned reputation of the firm for which he is at work, renders "assurance doubly sure." He will succeed.

The following review of the Clarksville tobacco market, is from the Clarksville Tobacco Leaf of November 7:

It will be seen from a statement elsewhere in tabular form, showing destinations, that the shipments from this market during the past year, from November 1, 1878, to November 1, 1879, amount to 13,440 hhds; stocks in all the warehouses, 812 hhds; total shipments and stocks, 14,252, against 23,348 hhds for 1878, showing a falling off from 1878 of 9,096 hhds.

Hopkinsville's receipts for the year show 8,218 hhds, against 15,170 hhds reported for 1878, showing a decline of 6,952 hhds. Total receipts for the two markets of the Clarksville district, for 1878, 38,518 hhds, against the total in 1879 of 22,450 hhds, showing a falling off in the crop of 16,068 hhds.

ONE of the cleverest and most reliable farmers in Metcalfe county, whose judgment and word may be relied upon implicitly, in answer to a letter from his commission merchant here as to the crop prospect in that section, writes:

In pursuance of my promise, I submit a few of the causes why the crop in this section is of a poor quality, and how it has been damaged. First, by drought, black spot, field-fire, and fringed by hail, by hard winds and flooding rains, by sunburn and frost, by stem rot, and white mold on the stem and black mold on the leaf; by sweat and scald (which amounts to house-burn, as it raises the grain, leaving a coarse rough face, and sooty color); and lastly, a great deal was cut green. All the above causes have left their damaging effects, and I hazard nothing in saying there will be very few if any good crops of tobacco from this section. J. H. K.

WEATHER warm enough for August. Stays cloudy, but won't rain. What will the poor coal dealers do, if this "pretty spell" continues? They say "demand and supply" regulates prices. Demand, just at present, is certainly "agin 'em," and this gives supply a chance to increase. Better reduce your figures, gentlemen, or the consumer will soon have the bulge. That little game of "freeze out," at which you've been engaged, will soon be "played out," and you who have large stocks on hand will be "left with the bag to hold."

## MESSRS. E. C. JENKINS &amp; CO.

We have, hanging in our office, one of the finest specimens of "blackfat" tobacco we have ever seen. It is thirty-one inches long and as black as they can make them. Beyond doubt Messrs. E. C. Jenkins & Co. are experts in the art of handling tobacco, and especially so in manufacturing "blackfats."

## PERSONALS.

JOHN W. WHITE, Esq., of McLean county, is in the city and on the breaks.

HUGH POSTON, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., was in our city during the past week, attending our tobacco sales.

MAJOR JOHN REEVE, of the firm of D. J. Burr, Reeve & Bro., of Henderson, Ky., is in our city and visiting "the breaks."

CAPT. WASH RICE, with Spratt & Co., Pickett Warehouse, is home again, after an extended trip through the tobacco districts.

OUR handsome friend W. Martin Wilson, Esq., of the firm of Meguiar, Helm & Co.,

Ninth-street Tobacco Warehouse, after a short visit to his "old Kentucky home," in Barren county, is again at his post, and ready to receive and welcome his friends.

COL. G. SPRATT, senior partner of the firm of Spratt & Co., of the Pickett Tobacco Warehouse, is at home again, after a protracted absence from the city.

OUR old friend, George Howard, Esq., reached home in safety during the past week from his trip "across the waters," looking handsome and healthy.

R. H. ARKENBURG, Esq., of New York, one of the largest and best known dealers in tobacco in this country, has been with us for the last week. Mr. A. has bought a world of the weed, and knows it when he sees it.

## NEW YORK CIRCULAR.

Below we give to our readers the monthly tobacco circular of J. H. Moore & Co., of New York, for the month of November, although we differ with them very widely, both as to the size and quality of the crop just housed:

We have again to note another very quiet month in the weed, the total sales only footing up some 2,900 hhds, the greater part of which went to the Italian and French Regie buyers; a few small orders for the open market were also filled. The home demand still drags, nor does there seem to be much prospect of an early improvement from that quarter. The Western markets are about all closed for the season; the few that are doing anything keep quite firm on all useful sorts. The crop is now housed, with but little cut green and none frosted; it is the general opinion that it is much better in quality than we have had for some years past. From our advice we estimate that the quantity will probably reach seven-eighths of an average crop, and that the receipts of the seaboard will be about the same as this year.

The English markets continue unchanged. Bremen advices report their market dull.

The sales for the month comprise 2,217 hhds for export, 453 hhds to manufacturers

and cutters, and 230 hhds to jobbers. Receipts in October, 1879 (including 1,762 hhds Virginia), 8,179 hhds; 1878, 8,454 hhds; 1877, 6,614 hhds; 1876, 6,953 hhds; 1875, 3,760 hhds. Since January 1, 1879, (including 16,616 hhds Virginia) 85,123 hhds; 1878, 135,269 hhds; 1877, 95,831 hhds; 1876, 111,108 hhds; 1875, 41,827 hhds. Including New Orleans, the receipts of Western crop are 70,277 hhds this year, against 124,563 hhds last year, and 84,388 hhds in 1877, and 117,884 hhds in 1876, and 38,997 hhds in 1875.

Sales in October, 1879, 2,900 hhds; 1878, 6,300 hhds; 1877, 6,200 hhds; 1876, 5,700 hhds; 1875, 4,600 hhds. Since January 1, 1879, 42,775 hhds; 1878, 51,150 hhds; 1877, 45,900 hhds; 1876, 51,700 hhds; 1875, 32,880 hhds. Including New Orleans, they are 45,720 hhds this year, against 58,644 hhds last year, and 52,286 hhds in 1877, and 67,006 hhds in 1876, and 35,888 hhds in 1875.

Exports in October, 1879, 8,213 hhds; 1878, 8,582 hhds; 1877, 9,848 hhds; 1876, 11,683 hhds; 1875, 5,340 hhds. Since January 1, 1879, 57,088 hhds; 1878, 102,776 hhds; 1877, 85,326 hhds; 1876, 93,379 hhds; 1875, 43,166 hhds. Including New Orleans, they are 57,814 hhds this year, against 112,719 hhds last year, and 83,501 hhds in 1877, and 108,605 hhds in 1876, and 45,692 hhds in 1875.

Under the head of light, the inside figures apply principally to qualities taken by shippers, and the outside to those especially cured and adapted to our home trade.

Exports of Tobacco from New York, Month of October.

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs.....	3 @ 5 1/2	4 @ 5 1/2
Common leaf.....	5 @ 7	6 @ 7
Medium leaf.....	6 1/2 @ 9	7 @ 8 1/2
Good leaf.....	8 @ 10	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fine leaf.....	8 1/2 @ 12	10 1/2 @ 12
Selections.....	12 @ 12	12 @ 14

Total hhds.....8,213

Monthly Statement of Tobacco Inspections.

Stock on hand October 1, hhds.....	50,694
Received since.....	3,725
Total hhds.....	54,419
Delivered since October 1.....	6,924

Stock on hand, New York, Nov. 1.....47,495

	1879.	1878.
Liverpool, Oct. 1, hhds.....	42,267	47,484
London, October 1.....	30,071	29,334
Bremen, October 1.....	5,003	5,472
New Orleans, October 25.....	906	3,627
Baltimore, October 25.....	29,938	29,938
New York, Nov. 1.....	47,495	43,906

Total hhds.....155,680 159,761

Freights: To Liverpool by steam 65s, sail 25s; London steam 36s, sail 25s; Bristol steam 40s; Glasgow steam 35s; Antwerp steam 42s 6d, sail 22s 6d; Bremen steam 42s 6d, sail 35s; Hamburg steam 42s 6d.

Money was in steady demand during the entire month, at full rates. Call loans ranged at rates from 5 to 7 per cent. per annum, and 7 per cent. and a commission of 3/4 per cent. per day on government securities and prime stock collateral. Commercial paper is in good demand. Strictly first-class 60 days' commercial paper is negotiated at 6 1/2 per cent., and 5 1/2 @ 6 per cent. for double names. Prime acceptances of three and four months pass at 6 1/2 per cent. for single name, and 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 per cent. for double names.

Foreign exchange has been rather heavy throughout the month, and at the close is quiet at a decline of about 1 per cent. from the opening. We quote bankers' 60 days' sterling at \$4.81 1/2, and \$4.83 1/2 for do. short sight, and commercial 60 days' sterling at \$4.79 1/2 @ 4.80 1/2, and franc bills on Antwerp at 5.25 3/4 @ 5.25 for long and 5.22 1/4 @ 5.22 1/4 for do. short sight, and on Paris at 5.25 @ 5.23 1/4 for long, and 5.22 1/2 @ 5.22 1/4 for do. short sight.

EVERYTHING but tobacco and Tilden stock is booming. They don't boom much—at present.

## Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Directory.

## PICKETT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Eighth and Main streets.

SPRATT &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## FARMERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Twelfth and Main streets.

JNO. H. PAGE &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## K. Y. TOBACCO ASSOCIATION,

Eleventh street, between Main and River.

S. CAYE, JR., Sec'y and Treasurer.

## GREEN RIVER TOB. WAREHOUSE,

Main street, between Ninth and Tenth.

WHITE &amp; EDWARDS, Proprietors.

## NINTH-ST. TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Ninth and Main streets.

MEGUIAR, HELM &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## PIKE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

SEMONIN, O'BRYAN &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## PLANTERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Eleventh and Main streets.

J. S. PHELPS &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## FALLS CITY TOB. WAREHOUSE,

Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

RAY &amp; CO., Proprietors.

## LOUISVILLE TOB. WAREHOUSE,

Corner Tenth and Main streets.

SHERLEY &amp; GLOVER, Proprietors.

## LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET

Beyond the large sale of strips and redried leaf made by Spratt & Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, the transactions during last week embraced nothing worthy of special notice, save perhaps a lot of fine Breckinridge fillers sold by Meguiar, Helm & Co., of the Ninth-street house, at fourteen cents round, and an occasional hhd of bright wrapper.

Although the large sale of strips above alluded to, embracing 397 hhds, were on private terms, the prices paid are understood to have been from 9 1/2 c to 11 c, and perfectly satisfactory to the seller. Just here we will remark that, from the various experiments made, during the season now drawing to a close, we are satisfied it will not be many years before this will be one of the leading markets for strips, as it is already for leaf.

Why not? Other than the exceptions named above, we repeat that the week ending November 8 was but a repetition of the preceding ones, and the "boom" which has struck the market for real estate, stocks of all kinds, iron, grain, and (worse than all) coal, has not reached tobacco yet. But ere long we trust to be able to herald a different state of things, and to see matters more lively.

Below we give a full statement of the sales for the week, month and year, together with the receipts for the week ending on Saturday, November 8:

	Week.	Mo.	Year.
Warehouses—			
Boone, hhds.....	15	15	3,054
Farmers'.....	11	11	3,052
Kentucky Association.....	33	33	3,003
Planters'.....	111	130	5,165
Falls City.....	9	9	2,405
Louisville.....	72	72	5,408
Green River.....	22	22	1,452
Ninth-street.....	120	120	10,837
Pike.....	8	8	2,495
Gilbert.....	1	1	1,037
Pickett.....	318	556	9,908

Total 1879, hhds.....714 971 48,416  
Total 1878.....664 891 64,549  
Total 1877.....707 1,033 51,784  
Total 1876.....422 875 57,594

The sales in the last six days were 186 hhds less than the aggregate of last week.

The sales during the week and year were distributed as follows:

	Week.	Year.
Classified—		
Original new, hhds.....	508	34,546
Original old.....	10	13,870

Total original.....518 48,416

New reviews.....163 5,485

Old reviews.....33 4,262

Total reviews.....196 9,747

The receipts were 140 hhds, last week 50, the week before 100.

The sales of new (1878 crop) to date amount to 30,507 hhds, against 57,791 hhds (of the 1877 crop) in the corresponding period of last year.

## THE MARKET THIS WEEK.

The sales of Monday and Tuesday of the present week show no improvement in prices since our report of the transactions of the week ending November 8. Both sales and receipts continue light—very light, indeed.

In our report of Tuesday's sales will be noticed a hhd of the new crop sold at the Pickett house, at 11 1/4 c. It was grown in Switzerland county, Ind., and was a medium, red cutter. The price was considered a good one.

We reproduce our former quotations, without any change of figures—simply remarking that all good, desirable sorts, such as bright sweet fillers (either leaf or lugs), are active.

LOUISVILLE HOUSES sold 19 hhds: 7 hhds Warren county common lugs at \$2.55 @ 3.45; 5 hhds Daviess county common lugs at \$3.20 @ 4.15; 1 hhd common lugs at \$2; 6 hhds at private sale.

FALLS CITY house sold 12 hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at \$8.75; 3 hhds West Tennessee leaf at \$5.50 @ 6.75; 4 hhds Callo-way county leaf at \$4.25 @ 6.50; 2 hhds Cumberland county leaf at \$6.50; 2 hhds Crittenden county leaf at \$5.50.

PLANTERS' house sold 10 hhds: 4 hhds Christian county leaf and lugs at \$4.70 @ 6.90; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at \$9.50; 2 hhds Larue county leaf at \$5 @ 6.60; 2 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at \$3.70 @ 6.70; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at \$4.35.

PEOPLES' house sold 16 hhds: 4 hhds Tennessee medium to good leaf at \$5.50 @ 6.50; 4 hhds Tennessee common leaf at \$4.70 @ 5.50; 2 hhds Ballard county lugs at \$4.70 @ 4.75; 2 hhds Caldwell county common leaf at \$4.70 @ 4.75; 4 hhds Tennessee lugs at \$3.30 @ 4.45.

PICKETT house sold 28 hhds: 1 hhd Carroll county new leaf at \$11.25; 3 hhds Tennessee leaf at \$4 @ 5.50; 7 hhds Webster county common leaf and lugs at \$2.85 @ 5.70; 12 hhds Hopkins county leaf and lugs at \$2.50 @ 6.80; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at \$5.90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at \$4.75; 2 hhds scraps at \$8 @ 11.55.

NINTH-STREET house sold 37 hhds: 8 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at \$2.90 @ 8.50; 5 hhds Daviess county leaf at \$5.85 @ 8.30; 12 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at \$3 @ 9.50; 5 hhds Tennessee leaf and lugs at \$3.55 @ 6.80; 7 hhds McLean county common and low lugs at \$1.75 @ 4.30.

QUOTATIONS, November 13.

	Common	Good	Dark.
Common lugs.....	4 @ 6	3 @ 3 1/2	
Good lugs.....	6 @ 7	3 1/2 @ 4	
Common leaf.....	7 @ 8 1/2	4 @ 5	
Good leaf.....	8 1/2 @ 10	5 @ 6 1/2	
Fine leaf.....	10 @ 15	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2	
Selections.....	7 1/2 @ 10	4 @ 4 1/2	

Red heavy bodied and red Cutting for plug kinds.

NEW FIRM.—Thomas H. Glover, Esq., so long known as the senior partner of the firm of Glover & Co., of the Boone Tobacco Warehouse, has associated with himself Messrs. A. O. and J. S. Brannin. The style of the new firm will be Brannin & Glover. Mr. William Clark retires.

## LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, }  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 13, 1879. }

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 12 @ 20; reserve, 22 @ 23; creamery, 35 @ 38c.

COFFEE—Rio 14 @ 15c for common, 17 @ 17 1/2 c for good, 17 @ 18c for prime, 19c for choice, and 19 @ 20c for fancy; old Government Java 25 @ 28c.

COTTON—Middling, 11 1/2 c; low middling, 10 1/2 c.

EGGS—15c per dozen on arrival.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$6.75 @ 7.00; plain fancy \$6.25 @ 6.75; A No. 1, \$5.75 @ 6.00; extra family, \$5.00 @ 5.25; extra, \$4.00 @ 4.25.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 50c; mixed lots, 25 @ 30c.

FIELD SEEDS—

Sapling clover.....\$6 00  
Red clover.....5 75  
Timothy.....3 00

Red top, in sacks.....70 @ 75c  
Orchard grass.....1 50  
Cleaned Bluegrass.....55

Extra Bluegrass.....65  
White onion sets.....4 50  
Yellow onion sets.....4 00

Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass, charged extra.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10 @ 1.12. Corn, new, 42c for ear; 52c for old shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 37c per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 80 @ 93c. Rye, 85c.

GENSUNG—\$1.30.

HAY—Common to medium, \$13 @ 14; good to choice, \$15 @ 17.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 20c; dry flint, damaged, 16c; prime dry salted, 16c; dry salted, damaged, 12 1/2 c; prime green-salted, 9 1/2 c; green-salted, damaged, 8c; green, 8c; sheepskins, 60 @ \$1.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 60c in bbls, syrups at 40 @ 60c, sorghum, 40c per gal.

OILS—Lined oil, 83c; coal oil, 110 @ test 14c, 130 @ test 17c.

ONIONS—\$2.50 @ 2.65 per bbl.

POULTRY—Chickens \$2.25 per dozen for large, \$1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, \$1.50 per bbl; sweet potatoes, per bbl \$1.00 @ 1.25 for red, and \$1.50 for yellow.

PICKLES—\$3.25 per bbl.

RICE—Carolina 7 1/2 @ 8c; Louisiana 7 1/2 @ 8c.

SALT—\$2.20 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls \$1.75.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4 c; crushed and powdered at 12c; cut loaf, 12 1/2 c; A coffee, 11c; B coffee sugar 10c; extra C, 10 1/2 c; C yellow, 9 1/2 c, standard brands; New Orleans, 8 @ 8 1/2 c for common to prime.

STARCH—3 @ 3 1/4 c per lb.

TALLOW—\$3 1/4 c.

WOOL—Medium to good, 32 @ 34c; black, 25 @ 28c; washed, 40 @ 42c.

## LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$3.75 @ 4.25; extra butcher, \$3.2